The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Measures Taken to Repress Guerrilla Depredations.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MEADE.

A Number of Suspected Citizens Arrested.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Monday, Aug. 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Meade:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
July 13, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment.

Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment or put beyond the lines.

The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the roads, trains, depots or stations, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise; and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages.

If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the railroad be put across the lines and their property taken for Government use.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens, suspected, or known to be complicated in these transactions, have been promptly arrested.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Buford's Cavalry Division—The Late Battle—Ninth New-York Cavalry—Official Report of Casualties—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Culpepper County, Va., Friday, Aug. 6, 1863.

A small force of Union cavalry is still patrolling the northerly portion of this county, and as far south as the Rapidan River. Yesterday a squadron of the Sixth New-York (Col. Deven's brigade,) under Capt. Pearce, went on a scout to the Rapidan, and another squadron of the Third Virginia, under Capt. Conger, took a more southerly route in the same general direction. Where the Kelly's Ford enters the Culpepper and Germania Plank-road, Capt. Pearce came upon a superior force of the enemy, and after a brief skirmish, so as to compel the enemy to show their strength, under the cover of a small body of skirmishers, retired in good order and moved on to patrol other localities. One horse was killed in this affair. Ely's Ford and several other fords on the Rapidan were visited, but no enemy in force was found, other than that above noted. At Ely's Ford the enemy had a picket much larger than the visiting squadron, but no sooner did our troops appear than they moved across the river in great haste, and did not rein up until concealed in a piece of timber. The only force the rebels have between the Rappahannock River and Culpepper is believed to be Robinson's brigade, (seven regiments of cavalry,) doing picket duty. The camp of this command is on the right bank of Mountain Creek, near Stevensburgh. The vedettes of both fronts are in close proximity, and as the enemy seem to be very hostile just at this time, there is more or less firing every day; but, few casualties have, however, as yet occurred. It is a significant fact, that a majority of the troops just in our front are from the Cotton States. Residents in the vicinity do not hesitate to say that troops from Virginia and North Carolina, particularly, are not to trusted just now—because, if not exactly demoralized, they are very despondent. The most sanguine Secessionists in this vicinity, now admit that their cause is hopeless, unless the Copperheads of the Free States succeed in crushing the War party—as those who support the Administration are designated—and the most intelligent profess to have good grounds to know, that in the next Presidential election, the issue will be whether the Southern Confederacy shall be recognized or not. They are quite as confident also of the result—that a Peace Democrat will be elected to supersede Mr. Lincoln. I have no means of knowing upon what these people base their hopes. I simply state what is uppermost in the minds of dozens of residents and landholders in this county with whom I have recently conversed, while seated under the shade of a friendly tree or cooling myself in the hallway of a farmer's house.

The total loss in the cavalry fight, Saturday, Aug. 1, on our side—Gen. Buford's division—was 140, sixteen of whom were killed, and the remainder wounded. The enemy, it will be remembered, were driven from near the river (Rappahannock) back along the line of the railroad, past Brandy Station, and upon their infantry supports, within one mile of Culpepper. Even at this point our dismounted troopers held the enemy's infantry in check for an hour or more, and when falling back the enemy kept at a very respectable distance. The whole fight was a peculiar one, for the enemy were driven from the river to beyond Brandy Station—five miles—in about two hours, between 11 and 2 o'clock. Just beyond the Station they made a formidable stand, and for their boldness would have lost a section of artillery and a flag, if the Ninth regiment New-York cavalry (commanded then by Lieut.-Col. Nichols) had been promptly supported. The Ninth made a dash for the artillery under a galling fire, and what increased their difficulties was the necessity of passing through two fences, with openings only wide enough for two horses to pass abreast. The supports not coming up, the Ninth was compelled to retire. Capt. Bentley and Capt. Hanley during the day made charges with their respective squadrons, and superior forces were forced back on each occasion.

The ferocity of the enemy, I regret to say, continues to be manifested in every battle. In this fight, a young man named Wm. N. Ells, of Company K, Capt. Dickson's squadron Ninth New-York cavalry, was wounded in the left arm, and at about the same time had his horse killed. While seated in the doorway of a house he surrendered to a party of rebels, who seized him and endeavored to take him away. The day was excessively hot, and Ells had not proceeded more than half a mile before he was overcome by heat and fatigue and fell to the ground. One of his brutal captors fired at him, the ball taking effect in his hand, while the other cut him over the head several times with a sabre, inflicting such wounds as subsequently caused his death.

Annexed will be found an official

List of Casualties in the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1863.

Killed.

Hugh McClellan, Co. C.
Angus McGillis, Co. B.
Isaac Smalley, Co. E.
Wm. N. Ells, Co. K.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. Nichols, commanding regiment—slightly.
Capt. T. Hanly, Co. F—slightly.
First Lieut. Wm. Mason, Co. G—slightly.
First Lieut. James B. Burrows, Co. K—severely.
First Lieut. James Smith, Co. B.
Second Lieut. Judson Low, Co. B.
Second Lieut. A. C. Robinson, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. Washington James, Co. G—body, badly.
Sergt. Wm. Bachus, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Jesse K. Phillips, Co. K—severely.
Corp. Wm. Morse, Co. I—slightly.
Corp. Wm. J. Markham, Co. B—severely.
Corp. J. F. Spink, Co. B—severely.
Corp. David Smith, Co. E.
Buglar John Schofield, Co. H—slightly.
Frederick Lawson, Co. B.
John Boyce, Co. B.
Joseph Smith, Co. C.

Killed, 4; Wounded, 18—Total, 22.

There are also 9 missing.

McClellan was killed by a round shot that first passed through a horse's neck and then struck him in the thigh.

This fight took place near the residence of John Minor Botts. Stuart commanded in person, and his dinner fell into the hands of some of our men. The enemy admit that their loss was much larger than ours.

In the skirmish on Tuesday last, Aug. 4, our loss is officially reported by Dr. Hard, Medical Inspector of the division, to be 1 killed and 5 wounded.

The following is an official list of casualties in the First division of cavalry, occurring during the actions of Aug. 1 and 4, betweeen the Rappahannock and Culpepper, as reported to Dr. Hard, Medical Director of the division:

Capt. J. Mason, Co. K, 5th U. S. cavalry—wounded.
—— Werched, Co. A, 6th Penn. cav.—left thigh.
Lieut. Nolan, Co. B, 5th U. S. cav.—left side.
—— Wilson, Co. K, 5th U. S. cav.—right leg.
Sergt. Wm. Ore, Co. E, 5th U. S. cav.—hand.
R. Graham, Co. E, 1st U. S. cav.—leg.
Thomas Clark, Co. I, 1st U. S. cav.—breast.
J. E. Stickney, Co. K, 1st U. S. cav.—foot.
Corp. H. Haselback, Co. K, 2d U. S—neck.
Corp. Jas. Johnson, Co. K, 1st U. S—thigh.
Corp. Samuel Carr, Co. E—left lung.
Corp. D. Morgan, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania—left thigh.
Corp. A. Geisenger, Co. D, 6th Penn—right hand and shoulder.
Bugler J. Powers, Co. E, 1st United States—head.
Bugler W. Burnett, Co. I, 1st U. S—abdomen.
A. Miles, Co. K, 5th United States—left shoulder.
—— Allen, Co. A, 5th United States—back.
J. Belcher, Co. E, 5th United States—abdomen.
H. Siefermann, Co. K, 5th United States—shoulder.
J. Fitzpatrick, Co. H, 5th United States—neck.
D. Barlett, Co. M, 1st U. S—left arm.
J. Kurn, Co. M, 1st United States—thigh.
F. King, Co. F.
J. Chough, Co. C, 2d U. S.—side.
J. Leburc, Co. B, 2d U. S.—arm.
T. A. Breed, Co. L, 2d U. S.—head and left hand.
P. Finnigan, Co. C, 2d U. S.—shoulder.
F. Goodwin, Co. D, 2d U. S.—thigh.
F. Barrington, Co. L, 2d U. S—abdomen.
J. Stewart, Co. F, 2d U. S.—loins.
M. Callighan, Co. E, 2d U. S.—arm.
P. Ludwick, Co. D, 2d U. S.—hip
M. Ryan, Co. L, 2d U. S.—leg and arm.
Chas. Wheeler, Co. L, 2d U. S.—foot.
J. H. McGee, 6th Penn.—head.
J. Pfeifer, 6th Penn.—head.
J. Darlan, Co. C, 6th Penn.—arm.
D. Hart, Co. C, 6th Penn.—leg.
P. Kelley, Co. L, 6th Penn.—neck.
T. O'Rourke, Co. K, 6th Penn.—hand.
E. D. Garrison, Co. C, 8th N.Y.—arm and shoulders.
Wm. A. Ells, Co. K, 9th N. Y.—arm and head.
Joseph Spink, Co. B, 9th N. Y.—foot.
Archibald Thomas, Co. K, 1st U S. battery—leg.
Corp. T. Fitzsimmons, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—contusion.
Corp. Jas. Johnson, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—thigh.
Wm. Dagis, Co. F, 8th N. Y.—arm.
Philip Fitzsimmons, Co. E, 2d U. S.—leg.
H. F. Bessellier, Co. B, 2d S. C. cavalry—foot.
Urial W. Peck, Co. M, 1st S. C. cavalry—hand.
Lieut. James Bunnows, Co. K, 9th N. Y. cav.—wrist.
1st Lieut. James Smith, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cav.—heel.
2d Lieut. Judson Low, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cav.—back of neck.
2d Lieut. A. C. Robinson, Co. F, 9th N.Y. cav.—back.
Sergt. Wm. Bachus, Co. E, 9th N. Y. cav.—hips.
Corp. W. Morse, Co. I, 9th N. Y. cavalry—arm.
Corp. D. Smith, Co. E, 9th N. Y. cavalry—leg.
John Boyce, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cavalry—breast.
Jas Winans, 17th Pa.—leg.
James Smith, Co. C, 9th N. Y. cavalry—testicle.
2d Lieut. Wm. Kemp, Co. G, 6th New-York—hip.
Alva Wheller, Co. F, 8th Ill. cavalry—head.
Samuel Davis, Co. E, 8th Ill. cavalry—breast.
J. Thomas, Co. H, 6th Penn. cav.—right leg.
Wm. Davison, 6th Penn. cav.—left hip.
C. P. Nevotue, Co. B, 6th Penn. cav.—face.
M. Snyder, Co. F, 6th Penn. cav.—head and hand.
Corp. J. Bryan, Co. K, 5th U. cav.—face.
J. Augustine, Co. E, 5th U. S. cav.—shoulder.
Frank Halpin, Co. F, 5th U. S. cav.—face.
J. Pyolt, Co. A, 5th U. S. cav.—face.
P. Bailey, Co. A, 1st United States—right leg.
J. Marshall, Co. A, 1st U. S.—neck.
G. Wagner, Co. A, 1st United States—left breast.
C. Hoffenan, Co. A, 1st U. States—thigh.
J. Steinhorenci, Co. C, 1st United States—head.
R. Downs, Co. C, 1st United States—temple.
J. B. Brown, Co. E, 1st U. States—left breast.
J. Daily, Co. E, 1st United States—cheek and shoul'r.
L. Bober, Co. E, 1st United States—chest.
G. Morris, Co. F, 1st United States—shoulder.
W. Wilson, Co. F, 1st United States—shoulder.
F. Farmer, Co. F, 1st United States—arm.
G. Griffin, Co. G, 2d United States—over left eye.
L. Downs, Co. A, 2d United States—neck.
J. O Hallian, Co. E, 2d U. States—left temple.
James Brannan, Co. M, 17th Penn. cavalry—knee.
Edward Scott, Co. G, 8th N. Y. cavalry—index finger.
Thomas Powers, Co. G, 8th N. Y. cavalry—shoulder.
F. Tuck, Co. G, 8th N. Y. cavalry—leg.
W. H. Lazier, Co. M, 5th U. S. cavalry—ankle joint.
Peter Kittridge, Co. K, 2d U. S. cavalry—arm.
Corp. J. R. Phillips, Co. K, 9th N. Y. cavalry—arm
Bugler John T. Enlernan, Co. F, 17th Penn cavalry—neck.
James Deets, Co. C, 3d Va. cavalry—arm.
Corp. W. J. Markham, Co. B, 9th N. Y cav.—thigh.
W. C. Haloran, Co. E, 2 U. S. cavalry—scalp.
Geo. A. Curtis, Co. F, 8th N. Y. cavalry—shoulder.
F. Lawson, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cavalry—head.
Sergt. John C. Van Gieson, Co. M, 8th N. Y. cavalry—leg.
Geo. C. Santer, Co. M, 2d U. S. cavalry—forehead.
Robert Cave, Co. F, 8th N. Y. cavalry—knee joint.
Daniel Shuts, 2d U. S. cav.—contusion.
Isaac Mapes, Co. G, 8th N. Y. cavalry—ankle.
Bugler John Schoefield, Co. H, 9th N. Y. cav.—head.
Sergt. W. James, Co. H, 9th N. Y. cavalry—back.
Sergt. James S. King, Co. F, 5th U.S. cavalry—arm.
Bugler J. Robinson, Co. I, 2d U. S. cavalry—died on the field, and body sent to Washington.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. Nichols, 9th N. Y. cavalry—heel.
Capt. F. Haniey, Co. F, 9th N. Y. cavalry—knee.
Lieut. W. Mason, Co. G, 9th N. Y. cavalry—groin.
Henry Segars, Co. D, 8th Ill. cav.—head and knee.
Sergt. John Dusenbury, Co. B, 8th N. Y.—upper hip.
James Corydor, Co. E, 8th N. Y.—head.
Alfred Foot, Co. H, 8th N. Y.—knee.
Lewis Sweet, Co. C, 8th N.Y.—side.
Henry Morris, Co. I, 9th N.Y.—arm.
John L. Salding, Co. L, 2d U. S. artillery—ankle.
Wm. Rhinehart, Co. L, 2d U. S. art.—head of tibia.
Steven Baldwin, Co. M, 5th U. S. cavalry—back.
Pleasant Barley, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—leg.
B. Smith, Co. E, 1st U. S. cavalry—foot.
A. T. Geisenger, Co. B, 6th Penn. cavalry—shoulder and head.

E. A. PAUL.

A Cavalry Expedition to Falmouth, Stafford Court-house, &c.—Mosby's Guerrillas.

Rappahannock River, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Madame rumor—ever active in camp or town—would have it a few days ago that three rebel regiments of infantry had been seen near Potomac Creek, on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh Railroad. To get at the truth or falsity of the rumor Maj. Brewer, of the First Michigan cavalry, with 500 men from the Michigan brigade, was sent on an expedition. Falmouth, Stafford Court-house and all intermediate points were visited, but no enemy in force was anywhere to be found. The enemy have a large number of tents in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, near their old camping-ground, but it is believed that there is not more than a division of infantry there.

Our pickets and patrols have been greatly extended within a few days, and no enemy—not even a squadron—can now cross to the north of the Rappahannock without the fact being immediately known at headquarters. Mosby, of course, is an exception.

Three sutler's wagons, from a train of 50, guarded by the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, were captured on the 6th inst. near Fairfax Court-House. The wagons were recaptured and one of the bushwhackers was killed. Thirteen men dressed in citizen's clothing made this capture.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. STUART TOO LATE TO DINNER.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Brandy Station, Va., says:

"In my last I forgot to mention a palatable circumstance of the war. Some people have contended that Stuart no longer had command of the rebel cavalry, but that Fitzhugh Lee was the chief of that branch of the army. Whether this be so or not, as I before stated, Stuart fought Buford last Saturday, for Buford ate his dinner in a cosy little house, nestled among pines, cedars, and jesamine, about one and a half miles from Culpepper, where Gen. Stuart and Staff were going to dine. Every luxury and delicacy that could be procured in this poor, ransacked country, was smiling on the white, spotless linen which covered the table. The chairs were placed, the wine ready to be uncorked, the piano in the dear little parlor open, as it was left but a few minutes before. The fair occupant of the stool (I hope I am not slandering her features when I call them fair) had no doubt hurried on a sun-bonnet, and slipped off to Culpepper. The 'Bonnie Blue Flag' would not sound so well in the old parlor, and she feared Gen. Buford and Staff could not appreciate her selection of songs.

However, the dinner was apreciated; and if smacking of lips and looks of regret at the fragments they could not eat was of any significance, the dishes prepared by these kind people met with the appreciation of all the partakers.

There was great rejoicing in the camp of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry—which Gen. Buford, in a complimentary way, calls the Seventh Regulars—when they heard they were to go to Alexandria and be recruited. All the regiments composing this brigade—and I may include all the brigades in the First division—are worn to mere shadows. The Sixth Pennsylvania had 600 men last April; now Maj. Hazeltene tells me there are but 150 left. So it is with all the cavalry. Now that it has proved its value and efficiency, it should not be allowed to dwindle into insignificance for lack of numbers.

Hill's corps, which is estimated at 18,000 men, is still in the neighborhood of Culpepper. Ewell's and Longstreet's are about Stevensburgh. Both armies are fortifying. Our means of crossing the Rappahannock is of the best kind. The railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station is now completed, and cars run over—an event the soldiers hail with delight, because it brings them fresh bread. All along the road, from Washington Junction to the river, squads of men are engaged in repairing the road and erecting bridges over every small stream." B.

THE GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

ATTACKS UPON SUTLERS' TRAINS—THE TRAINS RECAPTURED.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 8.

Moseby's guerrillas are still infesting the region of country between Alexandria and Fairfax, and they make continued attacks upon sutlers' trains going and coming. On Thursday, while a train of fifteen or twenty wagons (returning) were about four miles this side of Fairfax, the driver of the wagon ahead noticed a cavalryman standing in the road, who beckoned him to come on. Believing him to be a rebel guerrilla, but at the same time not daring to disregard the motion to "move on," he slowly drove his team forward, and was captured and taken into the woods near by. Shortly afterward the rest of the train was also captured, and was taken also into the same locality, where were about thirty of Moseby's gang, who commenced at once to secure the horses attached to the wagons, and to compel the drivers, and those connected with them, to shell out all they had about them, even to pocket combs and jack-knives.

But the rebels had scarcely received their booty when the Union cavalry dashed in among them and compelled them to skedaddle in hot haste. It appears that Co. F, of the First Maine cavalry, was on its way to Alexandria to exchange their horses, which had been broken down in the service, for new and fresh ones, and the Orderly of the Major of the regiment (a boy between 14 and 15 years of age) and the Orderly Sergeant of Co. F were the first to espy the graybacks, and without hesitation they drew their sabres and with cocked pistols followed the course of the wagons into the woods, and so frightened the guerrillas that they took to their horses and scampered off.

The guerrillas may have supposed there was a larger force behind, but certain it is that these two young men drove the party off. They slashed right and left with their sabres, and used their pistols freely, inflicting wounds upon several of the guerrillas, who were taken completely by surprise, and therefore could offer no resistance. All the wagons were recaptured, but the rebels managed to get off with some of the horses, and an amount of money and other valuables which they had taken from the drivers of the wagons.

As soon as the affair was over, the sutlers made up a purse of such money as the guerrillas had not taken, and handed it over to the brave boys who had thus effected their release.

Yesterday another train was attacked about three miles this side of Fairfax by the same band of guerrillas, but the marauders were again driven off by our cavalry, and with loss. As this train was passing near Gooden's tavern, about three miles this side of Fairfax, the tavern keeper, James Coyle, (who is known by the sutlers and teamsters as a sympathizer with the South,) made some taunts that they would not go through safely, but would give them no satisfactory explanation when questioned as to the nature of the danger threatening them, at the same time expressing gratification at the prospect of evil befalling them. Coyle's words came true. The train was attacked a short distance further on, but was a few moments afterwards recaptured by our cavalry.

Coyle, it appears has long been suspected of aiding the rebels, and his conduct yesterday so enraged the victims and others, that he was subsequently shot dead in his own house, and his corpse was lying there when the train left.

These sutlers, who have of late suffered so much, complain severely of the action of parties in Virginia, who are believed to be rebel sympathizers, but who are suddenly transformed into good Union men, the moment their residences or property are within our lines, and they at once obtain guards of Union soldiers to protect their property. The sutlers attribute all their recent losses to this kind of people, and they avow a determination to take the law into their own hands and wipe the sympathizers from the face of the earth, if the Government will not accord them adequate protection.

They swear vengeance against any sympathizers they may meet in any of their trips to and from the army in future. What is said to be Moseby's gang, these sutlers allege, is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty in Virginia.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hot Weather---No Movement of the Armies.

A Thousand Conscripts a Day Arriving.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 10.

HOT WEATHER.

Heat, the severest which has baked man and congulated business in Washington for forty years, still continues. It is terrible on the army horses. It is rapidly filling the military hospital.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED.

The telegrams from Philadelphia that another general battle is imminent on the Rapidan, are of coure false. The armies cannot fight in such weather.

Lee has not received the reinforcements Jeff. Davis screamed for. When he does receive them, he will accept battle in his intrenched position, and not give it unless he receives new guarantees of unmolested retreat across the Potomac.

CONSCRIPTS ARRIVING.

A thousand conscripts a day already join the Army of the Potomac. Soon the number will be greater. They go forward in excellent spirits.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes for drafted men freely offer here at as low a price as one hundred and seventy-five dollars. One substitute, called on to swear that he was not a deserter, replied that he could not do so, as he had deserted from the rebel army. The officers warned him of his danger if he should be captured by the rebels. He coolly replied that they might hang him when they caught him, and was received.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In order to give a clear and distinct account of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, Gen. Meigs has issued a circular to the Quartermasters of the army, soliciting information upon a variety of points. He desires the recipients of his "order" to give him, at an early day, a succinct account in narrative form of their whole military experience, "changes of station, marches and journeys, batties, sieges, skirmishes, property lost and rebel property captured.

He also desires, in a tabular form, the number of horses, mules, oxen, wagons of all kinds, and the quantity of forage on hand at the beginning of the year, and since received by purchase and from officers, and issued, sold, destroyed or lost, and the remainder on hand June 30, 1863.

He furthes asks for statements of all money received and paid out during the year; suggestions as to the improvement of the administrations of the Department, the outfit of troops as to clothing, equipage and wagon trains.

Officers in charge of depots are requested to give particular statements as to the property of every description bought, or received from other officers, and issued by them, together with amount remaining on hand, June 30, 1863.

The amounts paid for railroads and other transportations during the year, together with number of troops and quantity of freight transported, is also desired.

All the information called for is desired by 30th of September next, in order to be available.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

During his recent visit to New-York, Secretary Chase, on consultation with the capitalists of that City, determined to continue the sales of five-twenties until after ten days notice to the public of their discontinuance.

Plates for Treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable one year after date, are being prepared for use, should it be found expedient.

No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, if economically and vigorously conducted.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The Board of Enrollment met to-day for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon petitions for exemption from the draft. Several hundred persons were present, each waiting for his turn. Out of 43 examined, 4 were accepted by substitute and only 1 in person. The others were dismissed for various causes, including 21 for disability.

The principle has been officially decided that a man is liable for draft only at his legal domicile or place of residence.

PARDONED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 272.—The following named soldiers, undergoing sentence of a General Court-Martial, are pardoned by the President, and will be released from arrest and returned to duty: Privates Richard Hembree, Co. E, Fiftieth Indiana volunteers; John Boyd, Co. E, Twenty-sixth Kentucky volunteers; John Downey, Co. G, Twenty-sixth Kentucky volunteers; Daniel Warren, Seventh Missouri volunteers; Harrison Mort, Second Pennsylvania artillery: John Morrison, First Colorado cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Gov. Seymour's Rejoinder to President Lincoln.

Albany, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I received your communication of the 7th instant this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained if the enrollments are made in accordance with the law of Congress or with the principles of justice. I know that our army needs recruits; and for this and other reasons I regret a decision which stands in the way of a prompt and cheerful movement to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments. New-York has never paused in its efforts to send volunteers to the assistance of our gallant soldiers in the field. It has not only met every call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and the New-England States, except Rhode Island, were delinquent, but it continued liberal bounties to volunteers when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now made to organize new and fill up old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft were suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our armies.

On the 7th inst. I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrollment in certain districts. I now send a full report made to me by Judge-Advocate Waterbury. I am confident when you have read it, that you will agree with me, that the honor of the Nation and of your Administration demands that the abuses it points out should be corrected and punished.

You say that we are contending with an enemy who, as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen." You will agree with me that even this, if impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into military service by a dishonest perversion of the law.

You will see by the report of Mr. Waterbury, that there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrollment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8, which show that in nine Congressional Districts in Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, the number of conscripts called for is 33,729; while in nineteen other districts the number of conscripts called for is only 39,626. This draft is to be made from the first class, those between the ages of 20 and 35. It appears by the census of 1860, that in the first nine Congressional Districts there were 164,797 males between 20 and 35; they are called upon for 33,729 conscripts. In the other nineteen districts, with a population of males between 20 and 35 of 270,786, only 39,626 are demanded.

Again, to show the partisan character of the enrollment, you will find in the 21st page of the military report that in the first nine Congressional Districts, the total vote of 1860 was 151,243; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other districts, the total vote was 457,257, yet these districts are called upon to furnish only 39,626 drafted men. Each of the nine districts gave majorities in favor of one political party, and each of the nineteen districts gave majorities in favor of the other party.

You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs. Yours, truly, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.

Facts Concerning the Drafting in Different Districts—The Charges of Injustice, etc.

In his letter to the President respecting the Conscription in this State, Gov. Seymour admits, in general terms, the entire fairness with which the draft was conducted in many of the districts, but takes exception to the mode of enrolling in the district where the drawing was begun. He says:

"As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action, and who have no voice in their selection, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the District of New-York when the draft was commenced."

From this paragraph, it is plain that Gov. Seymour desires to convey the idea that proper care had not been exercised in making the enrollment or the drawings in the Ninth District, where the conscription was initiated, under Provost-Marshal Jenkins. As to how far the Governor's statement is warranted by the facts, let the public judge. Many days anterior to the commencement of the drawings, the completed list of enrolled names was publicly exhibited, and the slips were placed in the wheel from which they were drawn, in the presence "of men of different parties, and of known integrity." This the people of the district well know, and the newspaper reports of the matter all agree in asserting.

The draft was begun in the Ninth District, on the 11th of July, and every leading journal of the City was represented, on invitations previously extended by the Provost-Marshal. The Mayor of the City, members of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors residing in the District were also invited, and many of them were present. Among those in the room were Anson G. Herrick, M. C.; Alderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second Ward; Supervisor Davis, of the Twelfth Ward; Internal Revenue Collector Ketchum, of the Twelfth Ward, and other official gentlemen. The drawing took place, and as an evidence of its fairness the fact may be stated that, *out of eighteen enrolling officers residing in the Twenty-second Ward, six were drawn.* No disturbance or attempt at disturbance occurred on that day, and all present appeared to be satisfied with the manner in which the Provost-Marshal and his assistants had done their work. On Monday the draft was resumed, and had not progressed far when the mob arrived and destroyed the building. Whether that mob was composed of men of different parties and of known integrity our readers must judge; at any rate, they made no complaint of unfairness.

Gov. Seymour has taken the pains to prepare a table showing the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in several Congressional Districts of the State. This table, however, does not include the Ninth District, where the draft and the riot were both commenced. If Gov. Seymour had published the enrollment returns from the Ninth District, which is largely Democratic, the comparison which he invidiously seeks to institute between Republican and Democratic Districts would have utterly failed. By the census of 1860 the population of the Ninth District was 126,000; the number enrolled under the Conscription law was 23,000, and the number to be drafted 2,521. At the previous enrollment by Gen. Anthon, under the State law, the number of persons liable to draft exceeded 2,700. Taking one District with another throughout the State, the average quota in each District will be about 2,250, and that was about the number assigned to the Ninth District. Neither Gov. Seymour nor the mob, therefore, had any right to complain of the enrollment in this District, nor of the quota of men to be drafted. Although a strong Democratic District, no more men were to be taken from it than from the strongest Republican District in the State.

The very striking disparity of the quotas for the draft between the Republican Congressional Districts in the country, and the Democratic Districts comprised in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as shown by Gov. Seymour's tabular statement, looks, upon the face of it, shamefully unjust. This disparity, however, may be easily explained, and the sophistical argument which Gov. Seymour bases upon it at the same time refuted. Take the Fourth District as an example. Here, with a population of 131,854 the quota called for is 5,881, or more than *three thousand six hundred* in excess of the number that is required from a country district of the same population.

This tremendous difference grows from the fact that the Fourth District includes the most populous business portion of the City of New-York. In the day time its resident population is therefore swelled by many thousands whose homes are in the upper Wards, in Brooklyn, Jersey City and the various suburbs. The names of all these persons, however, were placed upon the enrolling lists and many of them doubtless would have been drawn. In that case it would have been simply necessary to prove non-residence and consequent exemption; therefore the reality was not so bad as the appearance. But this seeming injustice might have been wholly obviated by a simple comparison of the enrolling lists by the district officers, retaining the man's name upon the roll of the district in which he resides and erasing it from the list of the district in which he merely does business. We understand that before the draft is resumed a careful revision on this point will be made.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

A Startling View of the Condition of Affairs in New-York.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port late last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Hecla*, the *Hibernian* and the *China*, though her mails are one day later.

The London Times on Affairs in New-York.

The war has been brought home to the streets of New-York. The Empire City may yet enjoy the proud distinction of being the warmest point of the struggle. Hitherto it has had the talk, the demonstrations, the reviews, the illuminations, and the contracts. These are but shadows, and *the thing itself has come at last.* Indeed, there is a very fair representation of all the parties and all the elements of strife in the scene now to be witnessed within a few minutes' walk from Wall-street. There are the civic authorities and contractors resolved to carry on the war as long as they have a leg to stand on. There is a populace, chiefly foreign, who begin to feel the war a great bore, cannot be made to fight, and hate the niggers, partly as rivals, partly as the causes of all this trouble, and not a little from natural antipathy. There is the Governor of the State and the people who have put him there, with views of their own, not entirely trusted by the President, decidedly preferring States militia to Federal conscription, *and, whether intentionally or not, allowing the mob a few hours' start.* There are Federal forces slowly dribbling in from Pennsylvania. There are the unfortunate Africans themselves, who for some days, at the last date, had never appeared in the streets of New-York but to be pounded to death, hung, or burnt. A negro, happily for himself, has nine lives. He seems to have escaped the deluge, and by a similar miracle he may possibly survive this war. The populace of New-York, however, are going to work in earnest. They are burning down the rookery as well as shooting the rooks. It must be conceded that there is still a sort of vague respect for the law, and on the authoritative assurance of a Judge that the Conscription act was unconstitutional, and would be declared so, the mob that had just destroyed the Mayor's manufactory of arms actually spared him and his mansion. This is remarkable when these people were not only killing and slaying without mercy, and destroying as all men do destroy when they have a chance, but were actually pilfering and stealing. The result, of course, was not pleasant. There were conflagrations on all sides, the frequent crash of buildings, the roll of musketry, the boom of cannon, dead bodies lying about, alarm bells ringing all night, continual rumors of this or that building marked for destruction, and a fair chance of being enrolled by a sort of counter conscription in the ranks of the rioters themselves, and having to take your chance in a conflict with soldiery. Order reigned at the last date, but the public vehicles were not plying, the street rails were torn up, all valuables were concealed or on board gunboats or in forts, several hundred persons had been killed or severely wounded, angry passions had been roused, *and there was the approaching collision between the State and the Federal authorities to be averted as best it could.*

Whose turn will it be next? All the Southern ports have tasted the stern reality of war, and a few of the cities also. New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, Nashville, and the Federal Capital, have all seen, heard and felt war. The invader was quickly driven out of Gettysburgh, but now an enemy within the camp has appeared at the virtual metropolis of the North, and one not to be expelled in a day. The question is still to be settled, and *it would never have been canvassed in the streets of New-York had it not existed long indoors.* The Federal Government wants a Federal army, and will have no militia. But the Federal army must be recruited by a conscription, and that cannot be enforced in New-York without the aid of Federal troops and martial law. Martial law there is martial law everywhere else, and is equivalent to a military despotism. It is impossible for Englishmen to deny that the leaders of this mob have a good deal to say for themselves. There is no such conscription in this country, unless such a shadow as the militia ballot or such a memory as the pressgang should be alleged to the contrary. We have been so greatly in want of men as to bring upon ourselves a gross insult from the United States by some alleged attempts to enlist British subjects within their territory; but for at least half a century no British subject has been once compelled to fight, by sea or land, against his will by any British law or authority. Our army, not a slight one in proportion to our numbers, and with work far beyond that of any other army, is to a man a volunteer force. No wonder, then, that the idea of a forced conscription should be new and distasteful to the Irish immigrants at New-York, who were, of course, prominent in this disturbance. *There is no Irish grievance of this kind.* On the contrary, the national pride has been touched by the hesitation of our Government to accept the services of Irish volunteer corps. The truth is, there is no doubt that every Irishman will be only too happy to fight when the occasion requires it, and there is consequently the less need for drilling him, for infusing martial ardor, and habituating him to the use of arms.

So, then, the question between the sovereignty of the State and that of the Union is not confined to the single issue now pending between North and South. It runs through States, cities, institutions, classes and races. The great experiment answered so long as it was untried. Everything is perfect till it is tried. Be it armor of men or ship, be it engine or harness, or device of any kind, it shows well till it has to stand the strain of actual work, the blows of the foe, or the buffeting of wind or wave. The hour of trial has come, and in the greatest city of the Union we see the Union and the State, if not themselves in collision, yet so ill-agreed indoors that the question is fought in the streets, with carnage and destruction. We trust this pleasant state of things will be duly reported in Ireland, in order that every Irishman may know that upon setting foot on the quay of New-York he is liable to be marched off to some hill pass, or earthwork, or swamp, where he will be passed at once to the front, and have an even chance of being shot down or maimed for life. That is the law, if President Lincoln, his Cabinet and the Congress be right; and, if it is not the law, it will cost a few cities burnt to the ground and a few populations decimated to rectify the mistake.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Gen. Hurlbut Still in Command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Defection of Southerners from the Rebel Cause.

Joe Johnston's Army Still at Meridian.

Memphis, Friday, Aug. 7.

The report of Gen. Hurlbut's resignation was premature. Gen. Halleck declines to accept it, and Gen. Hurlbut therefore remains in command of the Sixteenth army corps.

The Mobile *News* of the 3d says: "We have a multitude of reports *horribly detrimental to the character of the patriotism of the people in many places in Alabama and Mississippi*; some of them too disgraceful to publish. *A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant Confederates.*"

The Chief of the Choctaws has gone to Richmond.

An army, 25,000 strong, is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or East, as circumstances may require. Bragg is at Chattanooga, and a part of his force is at Rome, Ga. Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications of Mobile.

Cairo, Sunday, Aug. 9.

Maj. Greenwald, of the Paymaster's Department, who was supposed to have been lost in the steamer *Ruth*, is safe. He was not on the *Ruth*, having been left here, but followed in the *City of Alton*. The latter passed the burning wreck, but not knowing what it was, went on to Memphis, where the Major first heard of the loss of the *Ruth*, and returned here to-day.

In consequence of the exorbitant fare charged for soldiers passing up and down the river, Gen. Grant has issued an order regulating prices. Commissioned officers will be charged three-quarters of a cent per mile, cabin passage, including berth, and pay fifty cents per meal; enlisted men one-half cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking rations.

The boats are not at liberty to refuse to carry any soldier traveling under the proper orders. The penalties for a violation of the order is fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Court-martial.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Gen. Foster's Reconnoissance Up the James River.

The Enemy Encountered Seven Miles Below Fort Darling.

EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The expedition that left here on the 4th, under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Foster, was accompanied by the turretted iron-clad *Sangamon* and the gunboats *Commodore Barney* and *Cohasset*. They proceeded up the James River, and when within seven miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bows of the *Commodore Barney* by a lock-string connected with the shore. The explosion was terrific. It lifted the gunboat's bows full ten feet out of the water, and threw a great quantity of water high into the air, which, falling on the deck, washed overboard fifteen of the crew. Among them was Lieut. Cushing, the Commander of the *Commodore Barney*. Two sailors were drowned. All the rest were saved. Maj.-Gen. Foster was on board the boat when the explosion took place.

The enemy then opened upon them from the shore with a 12-pounder field piece. The *Barney* was penetrated by fifteen shots, beside a great number of musket balls; but not a man was injured except the Paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat *Cohasset* received five 12-pound shots, one of which passed through her pilot house and instantly killed her Commander, Acting Master Cox, striking him in the back. The *Commodore Barney* was towed down to Newport's News by a tug, and will be repaired. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished, and the fleet has returned.

The new army gunboat, *Gen. Jessup*, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Whipple, also accompanied the expedition, and received several shot; but was not much injured.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Reinforcements Arriving.

A private letter from Morris Island, dated Aug. 1, says: "It is just reported here that a reinforcement of between 7,000 and 8,000 troops have arrived outside, and that they are to be landed to-night on the south end of Folly Island."

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 10.

The United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, Commander Mathews, and tender-yacht *America*, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 8th inst., and sailed for Boston on the 9th.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Our files received by the *Hecla*, furnish us the following extracts of interest in addition to those for which we found room yesterday:

THE PERILS OF BLOCKADE RUNNING

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. PEARSON.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 27.

Yesterday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, there was an adjourned sitting in the affairs of the bankrupt, ZACHARIAH CHARLES PEARSON, merchant and shipowner, of Hull and London. The accounts, prepared by Messrs. JOHNSTONE & Co., were only filed on Saturday last, and are of a very voluminous character, occupying 120 sheets of paper. The aggregate liabilities have been hitherto stated in round numbers at upward of half a million; the exact amount is now shown to be £645,435. The bankrupt states his expenditures in the two years preceding his bankruptcy at £1,500 a year. He has filed a statement accounting for his deficiency, in which the following items appear: Losses—Steamships, £146,827; working accounts, £33,875; adventure, per *Patras*, £2,651; ditto, *Stettin*, £694; by sundry ships, £170; shares in public companies, £3,780; by *Southampton Times* newspaper, £1,594; life policies, £1,038; freehold offices at Hull, £1,746; merchandise, £1,050; coals, £2,472; coal yard, £378; law and other costs, £1,935; horses and carriages, £400; bad debts, £4,652; trade expenses, £15,781; interest on purchases and mortgages of ships, discounts, &c., £61,546; commission for guarantee on sundry insurances, £6,875; amount paid JAMES COLEMAN on retiring from firm, in July, 1860, £4,000; drawings of COLEMAN, £3,000; bankrupt's drawings (from July 31, 1858, to Sept. 23, 1863,) £12,414. On the other side of the deficiency account appear the items of capital, 31st of July, 1858, £20,145; profits since the same date, £65,864. The largest secured creditors are Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., whose debt is £211,813. They hold security valued at £199,835, consisting chiefly of mortgages on ships and charges on outward freights of goods in the following ships of the Confederate States: *Modern Greece*, (run ashore,) £10,000; *Patras*, (captured,) £6,500, (£4,000 received on account;) *Ann*, (captured, part of goods saved,) £7,000; *Stettin*, ditto, £3,938; *Circassian*, ditto, £1,000; *Merrimac* and cargo, £23,000. They also hold a second mortgage on the *Peterhoff*, and 600 shares in the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, valued at £3,150. Mr. R. C. BRIGGS, of Hull, is a secured creditor for £64,569; Messrs. BARKER BROTHERS, of Abchurch-lane, $38,334; Messrs. ROBINSON & FLEMING, shipbrokers, £27,873; M. SAMUELSON & Co., £25,394; SMITH BROTHERS & Co., £29,220; WRICKERSHIEM & Co., Vienna, £10,000. The property given up to the assignees consists chiefly of ships, shares of ships and ships' stores, valued at £21,595. His residence in Beverley Road, Hull, two freehold houses, and several policies of insurance, are settled on the bankrupt's wife and family.

With reference to the claims on foreign Governments the bankrupt makes the following statement: "By an agreement dated May, 1862, I sold to the Confederate Government, through their authorized agent, N. S. RANSON, Esq., the steamship *Merrimac* and her cargo, for the sum of £131,785, to be paid for in sterling at an English port. *The ship and cargo arrived at Bermuda, and the Confederate Government, when called upon, failed to fulfill their contract.* The mortgagees have since taken possession of, and sold, the ship and cargo. The estimated loss on nonfulfillment of the contract is £90,000. The Federal Government have, by their naval officers, captured the undermentioned steamships and cargoes; *and I am advised that I am entitled to recover their full value, together with compensation for illegal detention, and proceedings are being taken in the law courts in America for that purpose:*—*Patras*, cargo and freight, £15,378; *Stettin*, £19,840; *Circassian*, £35,000; *Empress*, £3,003; *Lodona*, £14,741. Claim on the Italian Government: The steamship *Orwell* was chartered in 1860, by GARIBALDI, to take passengers from Genoa to Messina; and a clause was inserted in the agreement that if the passengers took forcible possession of the vessel, the charterer was to pay the owners the sum of £5,000. The charterers took possession of the vessel in the harbor of Genoa, and the said sum of £5,000 became due and payable by GARIBALDI, whose liabilities have been adopted by the Italian Government, who have admitted their liability, and have made an offer of compromise. The claim on the charter is £5,000; sundry expenses incurred in prosecuting the claim, £2,500; total, £7,500. Under the head of losses the following summary is given: "Eight ships lost at sea, partly insured, £24,276; 6 ditto sold by me prior to the bankruptcy, £11,520; one ditto burnt in the Thames, £13,192; 6 ditto captured by the Federal cruisers, £34,223; 10 ditto mortgaged to creditors, £63,161; one sloop given up to the assignees, £50; one yacht ditto, £103: total, 33 ships, £146,827; losses in each year—1859, £33; 1860, £7,495; 1861, £16,624; 1862, £122,673. Amount drawn from the business from July 31, 1858, to Sept. 23, 1862, £12,414. This amount includes a large sum for subscriptions to various institutions, and the expenses consequent upon my accepting the offices of Sheriff and the Mayor of Hull for the last four years." The principal unsecured creditors are the following: J. and C. Brown, Sheffield, for goods, £5,707; J. F. Barlow, shipowner, Cannon-street, £2,500; James Dorning, shipowner, Cannon-street, £5,000; Edersheim & Company, shipping agents, St. Petersburgh, £2,552; Hall & Son, gunpowder manufacturers, Lombard-street, £4,785; C. Langley, ship-builder, Deptford and Rotherhithe, £12,608; T. Richardson & Son, West Hartlepool, shipbuilders, £12,979; T. Smurthwaite, shipowner, Sunderland, £6,215; H. T. Watson & Co., shipping agents, Hull, £3,595. The liabilities comprise bills to the amount of £19,605, accepted by T. J. Dobson, of Hull, and principally held by Smith, Payne & Co.; also bills of £16,375, accepted by the Intercolonial Steam Packet Company; £10,626, accepted by Pilkington Brothers, (recently bankrupt,) and £7,645, accepted by H. T. Watson & Co. Among the doubtful debtors appears the name of "W. D. Seymour, Esq., barrister, Temple, London,"—£633 for cash advanced. The following statement is inserted in the property sheet: "Southampton *Times* newspaper, value uncertain. I am liable upon my acceptances amounting to £1,080, given to W. D. SEYMOUR, Esq., for expenses in connection with this paper."

Mr. LAWRANCE appeared for the assignees, Mr. LINKLATER for creditors, and Mr. C. E. LEWIS for the bankrupt. Mr. LAWRANCE said as the accounts had been only just filed, there must be an adjournment, the assignees requiring time to examine them. He proposed an adjournment till October. Mr. LEWIS could not resist the adjournment, but he thought the bankrupt was entitled to some allowance. He had been kept out of his books until recently, the assignees having retained possession of them for their own purposes. His Honor said this was a matter entirely for the consideration of the creditors, and he could not interfere in any way. The bankrupt, in answer to Mr. LAWRANCE, said that he had received about £250 as allowance.

Mr. LAWRANCE—The creditors only have the power to decide the question.

THE COMMISSIONER—I dare say the creditors will do what is right.

Mr. LAWRANCE—At present we are without assets, and that is a reason for not acceding to my friend's application. Several of the bankrupt's vessels have been seized and taken into the Federal ports; and every difficulty seems to be thrown in the way either of adjudicating upon them or of obtaining redress. I am told that 1864 is the earliest period when we are to expect a decision. [Laughter.]

The sitting was then adjourned to the 8th of October.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

Subjoined is the dispatch sent by the Russian Cabinet in answer to the Austrian Note on the state of Poland. It is addressed to M. BALABINE, Russian Ambassador at Vienna:

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 14.

SIR: From the commencement of the troubles in the kingdom of Poland we comprehended the just interest which the Austrian Government sought to take in acts which were passing in its immediate neighborhood, and which might react on the tranquility of its Polish provinces. Although up to the present time the insurrection has concentrated all its efforts within the kingdom of Poland, and although it was rather the elements of disorder found within the bordering provinces belonging to other Powers which have flowed back toward that centre of conflagration and supplied it with fresh aliment, the most simple foresight sufficed to indicate that those deplorable events could not receive any solution which would not interest in an equal degree the neighboring States.

Accordingly, we hasten to invite the Cabinet of Vienna to an interchange of ideas. We beheld with a lively satisfaction that it did not misunderstand that desire for a friendly understanding founded on our common interests, in face of eventualities foreseen by the abettors of the insurrection, and who, in spite of the transparent veil with which they cover their proceedings, tend to consequences which might affect in the end the integrity itself of the States of his Austrian Majesty.

The Count DE RECHBERG recommends to the consideration of the Russian Cabinet some measures which, in his opinion, might lead to the pacification of the Kingdom of Poland. His Excellency is too well informed of the real state of things in that country for me to direct his attention to the fact that several of these measures exist already, and that others involve general principles which are not contrary in their essential points to the development which our august master has reserved to himself to give to the present institutions of the kingdom whenever His Majesty may deem that the proper moment has arrived.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, besides, himself admits that the greater part of those ideas enter into the plan which the Emperor has traced out; but his Excellency will, without doubt, also allow that they cannot be applied with any chance of success until material order has been reëstablished. Count RECHBERG will certainly comprehend that so long as that condition, indispensable to the salutary action of the Government, shall not have been fulfilled, all attempt at organization in that kingdom will fail; on the one hand, before the same obstacles which the present disorders have hitherto opposed to it, and, on the other, before the moral encouragement which the hope of an active intervention from abroad should necessarily bring to the wildest aspirations of the insurrection.

It depends much on the great Powers to dissipate those illusions, to disappoint those calculations, and to accelerate the termination of the situation in taking into serious consideration that essential side of the question which, in our opinion, makes it a danger to Europe.

We shall always be disposed to exchange our ideas on this subject with each of them in the course of our diplomatic relations, and with the sincere desire of arriving at an understanding.

As to deliberations at a conference in which all the Powers that signed the general treaty of Vienna on June 9, 1815, should take part, we do not shut our eyes to the interest which those Powers ought to take in the present situation of that country, inasmuch as it can disturb the general repose and equilibrium founded by the treaty in which they took part; nor do we contest their right to interpret the meaning of that act according to their own views; but we cannot admit either the opportuneness or the practical utility of submitting to their deliberation questions connected with the most intimate details of the administration of the kingdom. No great Power could accept such a direct interference in its internal affairs; and, besides, it is not either in the spirit or in the letter of existing treaties, and would only have the effect of throwing back the pacification to which the wishes and efforts of the Powers are tending, by increasing the pretensions of the Polish agitators by all the prestige which it would remove from the sovereign authority.

Count DE RECHBERG, in making his eventful adhesion dependent on such a combination, on the previous consent of the Russian Cabinet, has himself foreseen, with a sentiment of dignity which our august master has fully appreciated, the impossibility of our admitting it. We are gratified to recognize in this reserve a new proof of the friendly dispositions of the Cabinet of Vienna, and an evidence of the justice with which Count DE RECHBERG judges the situation.

The course which was followed in 1815 seems to us to indicate clearly the deliberations which can be established on questions affecting, on the one hand, a general interest, and on the other administrative details in the exclusive domain of the confining sovereign State. At that time a distinction was practically established between these two categories of interests. The former were the object of separate negotiations on the part of the Courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, between which the traditions of history, permanent contact, and immediate neighborhood created a close solidarity. All the arrangements destined to regulate the internal administration and mutual relations of the Polish territories placed under their respective domination since the Congress of Vienna were embodied in separate treaties, concluded directly between those three Courts on the 21st of April (the 3d of May), 1815. They were successively completed by a series of special conventions, whenever circumstances required. The general principles mentioned in those treaties which could interest Europe were also inserted in the Act of the Congress of Vienna, signed on the 27th of May (9th of June) by all the Powers called to take part therein.

At the present moment these general principles are not in question, but the administrative details and internal arrangements might be beneficially discussed between the three Powers, in order to place the respective position of their Polish possessions, affected by the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, in harmony with present necessities and the progress of time. The Russian Cabinet declares itself ready to enter at once into such an understanding with the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin.

Our august master has too much confidence in the conciliatory sentiments and views of the Emperor of Austria not to be persuaded that an understanding on these bases would lead to results equally satisfactory for the common interests of the three Courts, the prosperity of their Polish subjects, and the general considerations which connect these questions with the repose and equilibrium of Europe.

You will please to read this letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, and leave his Excellency a copy. Accept, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

GEN. MOURAVIEFF.S MEASURES.

On the 18th inst., Gen. MOURAVIEFF issued the following order to the Chief of the Government of Wilna:

"I learn from the official reports of the commanders of troops, and from the chiefs of the provinces and military districts, that the peasantry, true to their duty and their oaths, unanimously coöperate with the Government in the work of suppressing the insurrection which has been excited by the Polish landowners, the Catholic clergy, and the rebellious nobility.

The peasant guards, who are springing up everywhere, and who have already, in conjunction with our brave troops, distinguished themselves by actively pursuing the authors of the insurrection, and by rendering assistance to the military commanders in discovering the lurking-places of the insurgent bands, present undoubted proof of the attachment of the peasants to the throne and the Government.

This praiseworthy conduct on the part of the peasants imposes on me the agreeable duty of authorizing your Excellency to express my thanks, through the medium of military district commanders and the provincial councils, to all the communes which have taken an active part in the formation of the peasant guards and country militia, and made themselves generally useful to the local authorities in discovering and pursuing the insurgents. You will at the same time announce to the peasants, at their meetings, that, in order to incite them to further glorious actions in pursuing and annihilating the insurgents, I order the sum of three silver roubles to be paid to them for each unarmed insurgent, irrespective of position or calling, captured and delivered by them to the district military commander, and five silver roubles for every armed insurgent. For this purpose I instruct your Excellency to forward to the commander of the troops in the government of Wilna, Adjutant-Gen. V. BISTRAM, a first sum of 2,000 silver roubles, from the proceeds of the 10 per cent. taxes levied in your Government on the properties of the landed proprietors.

While instructing your Excellency to make this order everywhere known, and to see that it is strictly carried out, I impose on you the duty to send me every week a most precise and special account of the insurgents given up by the peasants in each district, and to state at the same time to what parishes such peasants belong, what sort of persons they have given up, and how much money has been paid to them."

THE POLISH EXPEDITION IN MOLDAVIA.

A Bucharest letter in the Augsburg *Gazette* says:

"The Polish band, which, to proceed from Toultscha, where it had been formed, into Russia, was, of course, forced to pass over the Moldavian territory, effected the passage of the Danube in a singular manner. At Sulina, ten passengers, quite inoffensive in appearance, embarked on board a tug steamer bearing the English flag; the vessel had hardly left the port when one of the passengers presented a revolver at the Captain's breast, whilst his companions intimidated the crew in the same manner. They had the steamer taken to Toultscha, at which place about 400 armed men were embarked with 35 horses, under the orders of MILKOWSKI. This band landed at Reni, where the Captain of the steamer was paid £50 and each of the sailors £1. From Reni the small column proceeded direct toward the frontier of Bessarabia. Prince COUZA sent Col. CALINESCO to MILKOWSKI to summon him to evacuate the Moldavian territory by returning by the same road by which he had come. After negotiations, which lasted a whole day without producing any result, orders to employ force were transmitted by telegraph from Bucharest to Col. CALINESCO. This was rather difficult to execute. The five companies which CALINESCO had at his disposal numbered only 600, and opposed to them were 400 determined and well-trained men, armed with excellent rifles, with sword bayonets. On the 12th July, at 10 in the morning, the Poles attacked the Moldavian soldiers, who barred their way. A combat ensued, which lasted until 2 in the afternoon, when the Poles carried the enemy's position and continued their way, in close column, toward the Pruth There were in all 100 killed and wounded, sixty of whom were on the side of the Moldavians.

RUSSIA.

A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburgh, states that the defensive measures commanded by the Russian Government are being rapidly executed. The Emperor ALEXANDER proposes at the end of the month to visit Cronstadt, Sveaborg, Revel, and other parts of the coast of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Finland. The Emperor is to embark on board the Imperial yacht *Alexander*, and to be escorted by the steam frigates *Dmitri-Douskoi*, the *High Admiral*, and the steam corvette *Streina*. Great importance is attached to this visit at St. Petersburgh. The writer of the letter adds that the report of the special Commissioners sent along the coast to select the points where fortifications should be erected to prevent the landing of an invading army, has been approved by the Government, and that the new works are to be completed with all possible dispatch. The Wilna papers publish a letter of Gen. MOURAVIEFF's, thanking the peasants in the rural districts for their vigorous action against the insurgents. He tells them that, as an encouragement to pursue and exterminate the rebels, the Government will pay them a reward of three roubles for every insurgent disarmed, and five roubles for every insurgent captured with arms in his hands, to whatever social class he may belong. Two thousand roubles have been appropriated from the tax of 10 per cent. imposed on landed proprietors, to be handed to Gen. BERTRAM for distribution among the peasants in order to increase their zeal.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

From the Journal des Debats.

Probably Austria and her Cabinet hold at this moment in their hands peace or war. Whatever may be in reality the dispositions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries and of the English Ministry, it cannot be doubted that the designs conceived at Paris and London must be greatly modified according as it is believed that dependence may be placed either on the absolute neutrality or the effective coöperation of Austria. So far, public opinion at Vienna declares itself energetically against Russia. The two journals which exercise the greatest influence at Vienna—one among the high class public men, the other among the middle class and the small tradesmen—the *Ost Deutsche Post* and the *Presse*, are strongly in favor of drawing closer the alliance between Austria and our country. The skillful conduct and the known views of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS have contributed in no small degree to strengthen these new setiments at Vienna. It is known that this statesman has never favored sentiments contrary to the maintenance of the Austrian Empire and he is now gathering the fruit of his prudent policy.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LEMBERG, July 23.

The financial statement for 1863 reports that the ordinary receipts of the National Government amount to 14,000,000 roubles, the extraordinary to 23,000,000, making a total of 37,000,000. The army of the insurrection has cost 18,000,000 roubles; the administration, 1,260,000; the National Government itself has only used 100,000. Voluntary contributions to the extent of 2,000,000 roubles have found their way into the national treasury. Moreover, the National Government have determined to raise 20,000,000 guldens by forced loan, bearing interest, and secured on the landed property of Poland. Only the richest persons are expected to take part in it, of whom a list has been drawn up, and a certain sum set opposite each man's name, varying according to the amount of his possessions.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

OPINION OF GEN. NEAL DOW.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Gen. NEAL DOW, in a letter to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, dated from near Port Hudson, on the 23d June, says: "I read with a great deal of interest everything in your paper relating to the cotton famine, and its consequences to the English people and to British interests. Your manufacturers ought to know that they will get no large supply of cotton from this country for some time to come, if ever again, that they may arrange their affairs accordingly. The slave system of this country is already completely overthrown by the rebellion and the war, and for all industrial purposes is dead. The planters have always declared that the cotton culture is impossible with any other than slave labor; and while we do not believe this to be true, yet the planters are sincere in that opinion, and will not only be disinclined to try a system of free labor, but will be, from temper and prejudice, determined against it. They will not try it. To do so they would seem to acquiesce in the policy and principles of the hated Anti-Slavery men, to which, as a body, they will not yield for many years to come, nor at all, indeed, in the present generation. The planters, as a body, are ruined by the rebellion. While a few of them were very rich, and are yet so to a considerable degree, the great majority of them were otherwise, and were living every year upon the credit of the ensuing crop. That was the general system. They had no floating capital, but all they had was invested in lands and negroes; mostly in the latter, to the extent in all, for negroes alone, of four hundred millions of pounds sterling. And now this vast amount of capital is sunk by the rebellion and vanished, as completely as if it had been destroyed by fire or flood. For a great deal of this capital the planters were indebted to merchants and slave traders, by whom the negroes were sold on one, two, three and four years, with interest, the purchaser giving as security a mortgage on part or all of his property. The large profits of the cotton planters were not permanently invested in any way outside his business, nor indeed at all, but were put into more negroes and more land, and thus the cotton culture was stimulated, and extended to the utmost limits of the ability of the planters to obtain more land and more negroes. This question enhanced the price of slaves to almost a fabulous extent; so that the reopening of the African Slave-trade was generally discussed in the cotton and sugar States, and its expediency and necessity were insisted on as of vital importance to the South. It was said that the *inter-State* Slave-trade had about it all the cruelties of the African Slave-trade, except the crowding in slave ships, which would not be if the trade were legalized. They said the slaves from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, sold South, were torn away from home, kindred, and friends, inflicting far more suffering upon them than savage Africans endured from the same causes. That if Slavery was right, the supply of slaves was also right, and that if the trade was properly regulated, its cruel features would disappear; and that slaves from Africa could be had for $100, whereas they were now compelled to pay to the American slave-breeding States from one thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars for each slave; and in accordance with this reasoning, some cargoes of slaves were actually imported into the Gulf States in defiance of the law, and the results of the adventure greatly stimulated the zeal of the planting States in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade, and prepared the way for the rebellion, because the planting States perfectly well knew that the reopening of the Slave-trade within the Union was impossible. A gentleman of New-Orleans, well acquainted with the business of the State of Louisiana, said that if the debts of all the planters were paid, not three hundred of them would have money enough left to pay for a dinner at a hotel! The peace, when it comes, will find the planters, as a body, entirely ruined, and burdened with a large amount of debt beyond their ability ever to pay, their slaves converted into freemen, instead of cash, and their lands of small value apart from the labor which had given them a price in the market. The merchants and traders to whom they are largely indebted for supplies and for negroes, and who furnished them with their needful floating capital, will find their means largely or entirely absorbed by these debts, and will be unable or unwilling to lend capital to aid in inaugurating a free labor system. If the cotton culture is to be continued at all in this country after the suppression of the rebellion, it will be, I think, by new men who will succeed to the estates of the ruined cotton planters, who will have neither the means, the inclination, nor the knowledge necessary to carry on the business with a kind of labor they are unacquainted with, and which they cannot pay for a year in advance of the crop. It will require a very long time, as any one can see, for a new set of men with sufficient capital to take up the cotton lands and bring up the culture of that article to its former extent. It is indispensable, therefore, if the cotton manufacture is to be continued in England on its former scale, that other resources of supply than this country should be provided.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A blue book of 216 pages, containing the twenty-third general report of the Emigration Commissioners, has been published. The emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1862, amounted to 121,214 souls, of whom 58,706 or upward of 48 per cent. went to the United States, 15,522 or a little more than 12 per cent. to British North America, 41,843 or nearly 34 per cent. to Australia and New-Zealand, and 5,143 or more than 4 per cent. to other places. The emigration of 1862 exceeded the emigration of 1861 by upward of 29,000 souls, and was larger than the average of the four previous years—but fell much short of the emigration of 1855, 1856 and 1857, and was less than two-fifths of the emigration of the eight years from 1847 to 1855. The greatest decrease, both in 1861 and 1862, was, as might be expected, in the emigration to the United States. In 1861 this emigration had fallen to 49,764, equal to 51.22 per cent. of the whole emigration of that year. In 1862 it rose to 58,706, but its proportion to the whole emigration was even less than in 1861, being only 48.43 per cent.; in fact, its proportion to the whole emigration was smaller in 1862 than in any year since 1841. In the 21 years which have elapsed since 1841, the proportion of the emigration to the United States to the whole emigration, has varied from 79.78 per cent. to 48.43, the average being 61.93. The decrease in the last two years was of course the result of the civil war. The same cause increased the proportion of the emigration to British North America. Between 1849 and 1862 the proportion of that emigration to the whole emigration varied from 5.55 per cent. in 1859 to 13.85 per cent. in 1861. In 1862 it amounted to 12.80 per cent. Nevertheless, the emigration to British North America, though proportionally large, was absolutely small. With the exception of the four preceding years (1858 to 1861 inclusive,) it was the smallest since 1839. Of the whole number of emigrants, 49,680, or 40.98 per cent., were Irish. This proportion is larger than in 1861, and in some recent years, and indicates an increase of pressure upon the laboring class in Ireland. Whenever that is the case the ample remittances so nobly sent home to their friends in Ireland by those who have preceded them, afford a ready means of extending the emigration. The amount returned as sent home in 1862 was £463,024, making in the sixteen years for which there are returns, a total of £12,642,000. It is necessary to repeat that these returns are very imperfect, as they contain none of the remittances through the post or through private hands, or through any of the banks of mercantile houses, which decline to furnish us with information. It would scarcely be unreasonable to estimate the amount of which there are no returns as half as much again as that of which there are returns. During the first four months of the year, the emigration is for obvious reasons generally small. The numbers who emigrated in those months during the five years preceding the present year were—1858, 31,423; 1859, 33,767; 1860, 38,285; 1861, 34,749; 1862, 30,016. In 1863, they have amounted to 68,571. Of this emigration, there proceeded to the United States, 46,904, which, though numerically large, is not larger in proportion to the whole than the average of former years. But the proportion of Irish in the emigration was considerably larger than in previous years. Thus the proportion of Irish was in 1858, 54.61 per cent; 1859, 63.17; 1860, 64.06; 1861, 63.71; 1862, 58.95. In 1863 it was 70.59 per cent. The proportion of single men to the whole emigration to the United States was in 1858, 37.20; 1859, 38.57; 1860, 35.74; 1861, 32.85; 1862, 32.64. In 1863 it was 36.16. The Commissioners believe that the great increase in the Irish emigration of the present year is to be attributed rather to the distress caused in Ireland by an unfortunate succession of bad seasons, and to the high wages now prevailing in the United States, than to any preconceived intention on the part of the emigrants to take service with either party in the civil war now raging.

SPAIN, FRANCE AND MEXICO.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 28.

Statements appear to be gaining ground that there is a desire on the part of Spain to enter into renewed coöperation with France on the Mexican question. Whether France is now willing to admit her into partnership is not stated. Originally many difficulties might possibly have been obviated by united action; but now, that the chief work of the expedition may prove to have been surmounted, it is not easy to discover any advantage that France could gain from the offer. Looking merely to the interests of the creditors of Mexico, it is to be earnestly hoped that Spain will not be permitted to regain the slightest interest in that country. Whatever may be the expectations of the bondholders from the honor or power of France, these would all be diminished in exact proportion to the extent to which Spain might have a voice on the question. Standing alone in the world as the only country stained by the practice of actual confiscation, and keeping alive her disgrace in other respects by the habit, month by month, of misappropriating even the funds which she admits she is bound to pay, her object would naturally be to keep other defaulting countries as nearly as possible in her own condition, so that her degradation may be diminished by companionship. Her interference would also be bad by checking the revival of Mexican commerce. The prospects of the bondholders partly depend upon the development of the industry of the country, and the disposition of merchants and capitalists to embark their money for that purpose, and this would be checked if the Spanish Government were to have the opportunity of carrying thither their practice on points of national honor. It will be said that these are hard words, and the members of the Madrid Cabinet will probably, in some future grandiloquent speeches, announce that, in consequence of their having been used, it is essential for the dignity of Spain that she should continue to punish those who have trusted her by declining to pay them anything. There will also be a cry that it is unjust to the Spanish people at large to confound them with their Government. But the time for the Spanish Cabinet to complain of hard words will be when they can point to the fact that there is no ban against them in the money markets of the world, and for the Spanish people to claim to be more worthy than their Government when they have exercised the privilege they fully possess of calling that Government to account for its bad faith.

GEN. MEADE.

A correspondent of the London *Star* writes from Hagerstown, Md.:

"I was so fortunate as to be personally introduced to Gen. MEADE. He was sitting with Gen. FRENCH at the United States Hotel. He is a very remarkable-looking man—tall, spare, of a commanding figure and presence, his manner easy and pleasant, but having much dignity. His head is partially bald, and is small and compact, but the forehead is high. He has the late Duke of WELLINGTON class of nose, and his eyes, which have a serious and almost sad expression, are rather sunken, or appear so from the prominence of the curved nasal development. He has a decidedly patrician and distinguished appearance. I had some conversation—and of his recent achievements he spoke in a modest and natural way. He said that he had been "very fortunate," but was most especially anxious not to arrogate to himself any credit which he did not deserve. He said that the triumph of the Federal arms was due to the splendid courage of the Union troops, and also to the bad strategy and rash and mad attacks made by the enemy. He said that his health was remarkably good, and that he could bear almost any amount of physical fatigue. What he complained of was the intense mental anxiety occasioned by the great responsibility of his position. He said that the enemy had retreated to Williamsport and that neighborhood on the Potomac; that, in its present condition, they could not cross the river, and that their pontoon bridges had been destroyed; but that Gen. LEE was getting as much of the plunder as he had recently seized in Pennsylvania across the river in flat-bottomed boats called scows."

THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE MANHATTAN.

From the London Times, July 28.

On Saturday the great American land steam engine, known in this country as the *Manhattan*, was publicly tried in the Shadwell entrance of the London Docks, in presence of several distinguished persons and the representatives of various fire offices. Mr. VAN TINE, Mr. JONES and Mr. EVANS, with Engineer COLLINS, all of the "American delegation," were in attendance, as well as Capt. SHAW, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. The fire in the first experiment was lighted at 1:20 P. M., and in 10 min. 38 sec. the engine started at a pressure of 33 pounds of steam. The pressure in 14 min. 5 sec. rose to 14 pounds. In 14 min. 40 sec. the engine was stopped to adjust the nozzle, and in 1 min. and 24 sec. she was started again, and threw the water horizontally through an inch and a quarter nozzle to a distance of 189 feet. Toward the end of this trial the boiler was found to leak so much that the fire had to be drawn, so as to see if the leak could be found. The fire was afterward relaid, and the engine again set to work, and threw the water a foot beyond the former distance. The engine then sent a vertical jet through the same nozzle, but the leak increased to such an extent as to render it necessary to discontinue the experiments. The engine had been hastily repaired after the accident it met with at the Crystal Palace, where the damage done turned out to be more serious than was at first expected.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

From the Durham Advertiser.

Lovers of scandal have been for many months amused with the vagaries of the youthful and fourth spouse of a septuagenarian squire on the banks of the Tees, who enjoys the odd celebrity of having buried two partners and possessing a pair of living wives, while every one of them has left a legacy of plighted troth and affection in the shape of a single child. No doubt, on the recovery of Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL from his untoward accident, the fox-hunting squire will once more apply for redress and obtain it, when in all likelihood the prophecy at his youth of being "blessed with five wives" may be verified. It appears that a noble earl of high descent and ancient lineage in Scotland, well-known on the turf, was introduced to the lady in question not very long ago, and by her invited to her husband's house. The acquaintance seems soon to have gone beyond the platonic, as a few days since, on the pretence of visiting a sister-in-law in the midland counties, Mrs. —— left home. Unhappily, another lady of the same name visiting the intended hostess opened a letter directed as hers generally, and read from the peer's own hand the programme of the intended flight with her connection, on whose arrival the coldness and confusion may be imagined, and the immediate progress of the fugitive could not be wondered at. The worst of it is that his lordship has a young family, and his countess moves in the cream of society.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

From the London Times, July 27.

At the close of the last financial year—that is to say, on the 31st of March, 1863, the National debt consisted of £783,306,739 funded debt, and £16,495,400 unfunded, making in all £799,802,130. It is the first year in which the debt has been below £800,000,000 since 1855. In a single year it was raised by the Crimean war from £775,215,519 to £803,913,694, and in 1857 it had reached £808,108,722.

Fashions for August.

From Le Monde Elegant.

The present season, both in London and Paris, is one of the most brilliant that we have had for many years. A long series of parties, *fêtes*, flower-shows, morning concerts, &c., have been attended by a perfect galaxy of rank and fashion; and in these and other fashionable promenades the eye is charmed by a succession of costumes, each seeming to surpass the other in elegance and taste, and in the production of which our best *artistes des modes* are, and have been, busily engaged.

For dresses, the most elegant and fashionable materials are *moires*, in various rich colors, such as Napoleon blue, *Cafe au lait*, &c., silks, the skirts of which are usually a good deal trimmed, and French muslins, which, this season, are very handsome in design and color; the bodies are made either high, with point in front, or half-high, and either of the square Watteau form, or with lapels turned back.

We present our readers with a selection of the most elegant of these *toilettes*.

Low dress of rich violet silk; at the bottom is a broad band of white silk with narrow quilling of black silk at each edge, and on the white silk are run several rows of narrow black velvet. The body is plain, closing with small black and white buttons. The sleeve is three-quarter length, shaped to the elbow, the bottom trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

Dress of pearl gray silk, the skirt very long, is of great width at the bottom, being gored; at each side of the front breadth are pockets, with a pointed ornament at the opening, the point trimmed with narrow black velvet and quilling of violet silk. High Andalusian body, opening with small *revers* and collar, edged with narrow velvet and quilling of violet silk. The Andalusian jacket is open at the seams to the waist, the top of the opening finished by a violet button. Three-quarter, shaped sleeve, with pointed cuff and epaulette, trimmed to correspond with *revers*.

A beautiful evening or party dress of white *tarlatane*, the skirt with narrow flounces edged with black lace and a narrow satin ribbon, *couleur de rose*, in the hem; above the flounces the skirt is partly covered by *barbes* of ribbon which descend from the waist, the broad, pointed ends trimmed with black lace. The body is draped with *tarlatane* and black lace, *bouquet* of white *marguerites*; full *bouillon* sleeves with *barbes* to correspond with the skirt; a *marguerite* on each shoulder.

Dress of silver gray silk, the body opening *en demi cœur*, with lapel and collar, trimmed with narrow *cerise* velvet, and edged with a very narrow fringe. The sleeve is trimmed up the back of the arm, and has a deep *mousquetaire* cuff, the trimming the same as the *revers*. The skirt very long and full, is trimmed *en tablière*, by six rows of *cerise* velvet, the trimming continued on the bottom of skirt in a vandyke pattern; a row of large buttons down the centre of skirt.

Dress of gray silk; full skirt, has two rows of *bouillonné*, with narrow *rûche* of silk at each edge, the *bouillons* slightly undulating. Plain high body closing with small buttons, the waist with short point. The sleeves are open to the elbow, and trimmed with a narrow *rûche*; in the front of the arm are two *bouillons* edged with narrow *rûche*.

A beautiful and fashionable dress of light silk, the color called *café au lait*; at the bottom are two rows of fluting of green silk, and one the same as the dress; above these flutings is a flat trimming of green silk, the bottom edge scolloped and lying over the light fluting; the long points of this trimming are edged with narrow black velvet. The high body has a kind of *plastron* of green silk, which, at the back, takes the form of the *ceinture suissesse*. The open sleeve is trimmed exactly to correspond with the skirt.

Low dress of rich purple silk, the skirt with fluted flounce of bright blue silk, above which a narrow blue *rûching* forms a border *en Grecque*. The plain high body is ornamented by a *rûche*, forming the shape of a very short *Senorita* jacket. Plain shaped sleeve with cuff edged with a *rûche*.

An evening dress of light blue silk, with very deep flounce of honiton lace, the front breadth trimmed *en tablière* by *tülle bouillons* the two lower *bouillons* being carried entirely around the dress: the flounce at each side, the *tablière* is slightly caught up by *bouquets* of roses, from one of which falls sprays of rose buds. Lace tunic reaching to the top of the flounce; roses placed at equal distances entirely round it. Low body of blue silk opening on a stomacher of *tülle bouillonné* and ornamented with roses. Short *bouillon* sleeve half covered by a fall of lace.

Among the various styles of mantles, &c., for promenade costume, the most stylish are the *casaque*, which very slightly defines the waist at the back; it has two rows of buttons, and is trimmed round by a quilling of black silk; the collar and lappel are of white silk, with three rows of narrow velvet run on. The wide sleeves are shaped at the elbow and have a broad cuff with double *revers* of white silk, the *revers* separated by a band on which are three buttons; the cuff is edged by a black quilling.

The short, loose *paletots* are generally of the same material as the dress, and are, of course, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Their appearance, when made in *foulard*, mohair or *piqué*, is very elegant. For half mourning, a dress and *paletot* of black silk, ornamented with a rich design in braid, is very stylish.

For flower shows and out-door *fêtes*, the most appropriate and elegant are short *Talma*, with deep flounce of lace.

The Andalusian jacket is much worn for morning and home costume. Some have a point at the back, others with postilion jacket.

Sleeves are generally of three-quarter length, and either of the pagoda form or shaped at the elbow.

Hats are of Leghorn and white straw or chip; they are mostly trimmed with flowers, feathers and black lace.

Among the new style of caps, head-dresses, etc., we have seen for the present season, the following are a few of the handsomest:

The butterfly cap is a very pretty article; it is made of a very full fall of lace, the same as that of which the whole cap is composed, viz.: white and black Brussels dot. In the middle of the crown, from top to bottom, is a narrow band of white-edged velvet trimming, making the crown look like the spread-out wings of the insect from which the cap takes its name. The front of the cap is the ordinary style for old ladies. It is trimmed with rows of narrow black lace, and velvet trimming such as that described on the crown.

Cap of white *tülle*, spotted with black, full border of black and white blonde, with large rose in the centre.

A cap of white Brussels dot, and made in a single piece. A large round of lace gathered at the edge, and inclosed in a ribbon *rûche* in front, trimmed with narrow white lace and ribbon, white or colored, according to the taste of the wearer. The entire cap looks like a full lace crown or net.

Tülle cap with *cerise rûche* and dark roses, surrounded with black lace.

Cap of Maltese lace, with bows of scarlet velvet.

Doings of the Sanitary Commission in the West.

LETTER FROM A FIELD AGENT OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, BRANCH OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23, 1863.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary Western Department U. S. Sanitary Commission:

MY DEAR SIR: I desire on behalf of the Christian Commission, to render grateful acknowledgments for the uniform, generous and cordial coöperation of yourself and the Agents of your Commission, in our work of bringing spiritual comforts and blessings to the soldiers. But for your assistance at the first, and its continuance all along, our work would have been greatly impeded in the Army of the Cumberland.

Also, in my recent trip to Vicksburgh, in the service of the Christian Commission, I was at all points kindly received and materially aided by the Sanitary Commission. My own feelings that the work of both Commissions, though wrought in different departments, should be entirely coöperative, were fully reciprocated by your agents at Cairo, Memphis and on the barge in Yazoo River.

My observations of your work on that barge were very pleasant. I saw stores dispensed to needy applicants most freely, and in surprising quantity and variety, and when I got back on the bluffs, where the sick and wounded were coming into the division hospitals, I found bedding with your mark, and dried and canned fruit, and lemons and chickens, which could have been furnished from no other source. I know that without the timely help of the Sanitary Commission there would have been destitution and consequent suffering in many of the hospitals.

I want to bear testimony to the noble Christian philanthropy of the men in charge of your Commission in that Department. I am persuaded that they could not do that work from unworthy motives. Money cannot procure such services as you are receiving, for instance, from Dr. WARRINER, at Vicksburgh.

Every week's experience in my army work, bringing me among the camps and through the hospitals, and giving an opportunity, which I always improve, to look in at the different quarters of your Commission, leads me to a continually higher estimate of the work you have in hand. I am satisfied that your system of distributing hospital stores is the correct one. Such large contributions as the people are making cannot be handed over to the army on any volunteer system, unless it be for a few days amid the emergencies of a severe battle. A business involving such expenditures would be trusted by a business man only to permanent and responsible agents.

That among all your employes, there should be no unworthy man, is more than a reasonable mind can ask. The Christian Commission and the Christian Church would go down under that test.

Let me close this letter of thanks, my dear brother, with my daily prayer—a prayer which I learned in your "Soldier's Home," in Louisville, and have often repeated since, in the "Soldiers' Rest," at Memphis, on the Barge in Yazoo River, in the division hospitals, under the guns of Vicksburgh; in the Nashville "Home" and storeroom, and in the camps and hospitals at Murfreesboro—a prayer fresh on my lips, as I have just come from seeing wounded and typhoid patients at Tullahoma and Winchester, lifted from rough blankets, and undressed from the soiled clothes of march and battle, and laid in your clean sheets, shirts, upon your comfortable quilts and pillows—a prayer which every Christian heart in the land will yet join—God bless the Sanitary Commission.

Most cordially yours,
(Signed,) EDWD. P. SMITH,
Field Agent United States Christian Commission.

Gen. Meade to the United States Christian Commission.

The following letter shows the high consideration in which the Christian Commission is held by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. The many testimonials received of the devotion and efficiency of the Commission's delegates upon the field of Gettysburgh, and subsequently in the overcrowded hospitals at the front, added to many offered on previous occasions, prove the General's encomium to be well merited, and that the Commission is worthy the confidence and cordial support of every true Christian and patriot:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 5, 1863.

George H. Stuart, Chairman United States Christian Commission, No. 13 Bank-st., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: I received recently, through the hands of Mr. COLE, your kind letter of the 27th ult. It will afford me very great pleasure to render you every encouragement and facility in my power to prosecute the good and holy work you have entered upon.

I assure you no one looks with more favor upon the true Christian who ministers to the spiritual wants of the dying, or the physical wants of the wounded, than those who are most instrumental, in the line of their duty, in causing this suffering; hence, you may rest satisfied that in this army your agents and assistants will receive every coöperation, and be treated with all the consideration due the important and noble work they are engaged upon.

I shall be glad to hear from you whenever anything occurs requiring my action, and shall always be ready, as far as the exigencies of the service and my authority will permit, to comply with your wishes.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

PERSONAL.

—Within the last few weeks, says the Louisville *Journal*, scandal, involving the character of a military officer of rank in Edinburgh, and that of a young unmarried lady of highly respectable connection, has been matter of public comment. It appears that the wife of the military officer concerned was suspicious of her husband's fidelity to herself and conduct toward the young lady in question, and that, a watch having been set, certain proofs, assumed to be undoubted, were obtained. The matter, however, did not rest here. The brother-in-law of the young lady, who holds an official position in the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers, having got possession of a letter in which certain arrangements were proposed in the event of the officer being divorced from his present wife, came in contact with him in the New Club, and on his acknowledging the authenticity of the document, produced a horsewhip and soundly castigated him.

—The Springfield, Ohio, *Republican* of the 5th says, that on the Sunday previous, Rev. Capt. J. J. Geer, of the Methodist Church, preached in the edge of Delaware County. Butternuts had threatened him with violence if he preached there. A number of Copperheads, with their butternut emblems, attended their meetings, and when church was out, Capt. Geer met one of the wearers, and asked him why he wore such badge. Without reply another Copperhead struck the Captain with a knife, hitting him in the face, cutting it badly within an inch of the eye. Capt. Geer knocked that assassin down, and was punishing him, when another Butternut stabbed the Captain. That blow, aimed at the heart, struck the arm, inflicting a gash to the bone. The Captain, bleeding as he was, fastened his first man, and he was taken to jail. The other murderer was caught the next day.

—Gen. McArthur was on Aug. 3, presented at Memphis with a most beautiful and elaborately-gotten-up sword by the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. The sword cost $600. The presentation was made by Col. A. L. Chetlain, and was received by Gen. McArthur in a neat and feeling speech. After the presentation a number of toasts were given for Gen. Grant, the President, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hurlbut and others. Speeches were made by Gen. McArthur, Major Huganin, the editor of the *Bulletin* and others. Altogether it was quite a pleasant affair.

—A letter has been received in Troy, from Brigadier-Gen. J. B. CARR, dated August 4, at Beverly Ford. He speaks of the recent severe marches, which have caused a loss of twenty pounds of flesh in his case, but he hopes that a season of rest will enable the entire army to recuperate. Gen. CARR gives a graphic description of the death of his charger, *Willie*, which was presented to him by the Trojans. After enduring four bullets the noble animal fell when struck by a fifth missile. Gen. CARR regards the battle of Gettysburgh as by far the greatest of the war—fierce, sanguinary, destructive. His own escape from injury he regards as wonderful.

—A note to the editor of the Toledo (O.) *Blade* says:

"I am just informed by the Captain of one of our propellers, who has just been at Clifton, Canada, that the reason why the traitor Vallandigham left there and retired into the country, was because the proprietor of the Clifton warned him to leave his house, for the reason, that since he had been there he had driven away the custom of all Americans of any standing; that those who came to see him were "roughs" and rowdies, who injured the reputation of his house by their drunkenness and rowdyism. That the country may know how much he is despised in Canada, as well as at home, I hope you will let this fact be known."

—Mr. Cyrus Northrop has resigned the position of editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*, with the certainty which he had of rapid political advancement, and has accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric, in Yale College, with a salary of $1,800 per annum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.

Capt. A. S. RELAY, Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Third avenue. Early orders were received at this Precinct, on Monday morning, to call in reserve and hold the force in readiness, but owing to the subsequent destruction of the telegraph it was not until 5:30 P. M., that, by a special messenger, directions were received upon which Sergts. OSBORN and WALTERS left for headquarters with thirty-five men. They took the Third-avenue cars as far as Seventy-first-street, where, the operations of the road being stopped below, the company had concluded to leave off. The force thence took up the long march to headquarters, reaching there at 8 P. M. In the evening they were with Inspector LEONARD's command at City Hall, and engaged on the various and constant duties of the night in that vicinity; portions of the time being the only force in Printing-house-square, and effectually keeping it clear of the ill-disposed. On Tuesday morning reported at headquarters, and attached to Capt. WALLING's command, made the tour through the Bowery and adjacent streets; in the afternoon another tour to the Bowery and vicinity, under Inspector CARPENTER. On the return, one PATRICK CARLEY stood on the sidewalk brandishing a sword, and threatening destruction to all in, and some out of authority. Officer BAMFIELD seized him, secured the weapon, and drew him into the ranks, conveying him to headquarters, where he was locked up. In the evening the command were at the City Hall again, and participated in the various excursions therefrom. On Wednesday morning the force were ordered to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and thence to their own Precinct, Harlem. They reached Harlem in the afternoon, and were received with enthusiasm by the residents. Although this force were not engaged on any very hazardous duty, yet they were actively employed, and what duties were assigned them were fully performed.

The few of this Precinct who remained with Capt. RELAY and Sergeant SANDFORD, at the Station-house, had very constant duty; they staid at request of citizens, who reinforced them with special patrolmen. The Station-house was threatened on several occasions, but no attack made. At 3½ A. M., Tuesday morning, the premises at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue were fired, and the force aided the firemen in their duties. About this time Officer BERTHOLF, who was scouting, was attacked in the vicinity, by six or eight men, and badly beaten; he continued, however, on duty. During Tuesday night three attempts were made to burn the Baptist Church on Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the officers and specials; an attempt to fire the dwelling of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, was also prevented; Sergt. WARES discovering the attempt, gave timely alarm. There were no further matters of note in the Precinct, except the visit, on Wednesday morning, of a gang of thieves, who, meeting citizens, would demand and take money from them. They were speedily driven away. The first arrest of this character of villains was made in Harlem by a number of firemen—Messrs. PETER GALLAGHER, THOS. GREEN, LUKE HOPE and A. LISCOMB, of Engine Company No. 35, and CHARLES RIKER, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. These gentlemen were on patrol, came across a gang of fifteen or twenty of them, and made an attack forthwith. A severe fight ensued, but resulted in the capture of four and the flight of the rest of the thieves. They were taken by their captors to the Station-house, subsequently committed and have been indicted. Of the courage of these gentlemen the Police and citizens of Harlem speak in just trms of praise. So do the latter of the Captain and the force left there, whose well-arranged plans and constant vigilance were of the greatest value.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT,

Capt. THOMAS STEERS, No. 178 Delancey-street. At noon the Captain, with Sergeants BIRD and SMITH and twenty-five men were ordered to Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, to report to Capt. PORTER. It was with much difficulty that they made their way as far as Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and here found it impossible to proceed further, the mob being overwhelming and threatening. The force therefore reported at the Twenty-first Precinct, East Thirty-fifth-street. Here great excitement prevailed, the mob gathering around the Station-house, threatening to destroy it. The Thirteenth at once joined in its defence, and the rioters were kept back. From this station Capt. STEERS sent conveyances to bring the wounded in the fight up the avenue and Forty-sixth-street, and several were thus brought in. In the evening reported at Headquarters, and were joined by the balance of the command, except Sergt. WOODWARD, left in charge of the station. The force were on picket duty around Headquarters, and subsequently with Inspector CARPENTER in the attack on the mob in the Park, where they did considerable execution; thence, under same command, through the Fourth and other Wards; over night at Headquarters, and on Tuesday morning, with others, under Capt. SEBRING, gave the mob at Spring and Crosby streets a severe defeat; on the same day were with Capt. HELM's command in the attack on the mob at Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where the force evinced great bravery, being among the first on the rioters and into the gun factory. During all this fight the force were stoned and shot at, and, as has been related, on their leaving the building, were surrounded, and would have been overwhelmed by the mob but for the timely arrival of Inspector DILKS and his command. At night this precinct formed a portion of the force under Inspector CARPENTER in the attack upon the rioters at BROOKS & BROS.' clothing store, Catharine-street, after which from Headquarters it was ordered to the care of its own Precinct, where the rioters had burned Provost-Marshal DUFFY's quarters in Grand-street, were robbing stores and beating negroes. A short time before their arrival a mob, led by JOHN HUSSEY, since arrested and indicted, had been met at Pitt and Delancy streets, and fired into by the military, and a number killed; the body of one of them was brought to the Station about the time the force reached there. This had had a good effect, and deterred the mob from an attack on the Station-house, threatened several times during the day; but each time boldly met and prevented by Sergt. WOODWARD, in charge. The force arrived at midnight, and at once were engaged in dispersing all gatherings in the Precinct, saving and affording refuge to colored people, and with a force of specials aiding, broke upon and scattered a mob about to destroy the "Hook" in Jackson-st. At every turn the rioters were subsequently met, no opportunity afforded them of uniting, and by Wednesday noon order reigned in the Precinct. Then the force devoted themselves to recovering stolen goods, and during the week secured a large quantity. On Saturday resumed usual duty. All of this Precinct did faithfully, finely, and it is not unjust to make signal mention of *Special* Policemen BRAISTEED, WELCH, BARRETT and TOOKER, whose efficiency and courage were especially noticeable.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. J. J. WILLIAMSON, No. 53 Spring-street. The force on Monday reported in full at Headquarters, at 4 P. M., being among the earliest, and accompanied Inspector CARPENTER to Broadway and Amity-street, where such a bold and successful fight was had with a mob, and where the locusts of the Fourteenth were active in strewing the ground. At night were at the City Hall, under Inspector LEONARD, where a full share of the responsible duties in that section was performed by them.

On Tuesday were sent with Capt. PETTY's command to disperse the rioters at the soap factory in Sixteenth-street, and afterward, under Capt. HELM, were engaged in the recovery of the arms at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where the terrible fight was had, and where but for the steady courage of the men they would have been overcome. In this affair the Fourteenth were closely engaged, and many of them had narrow escapes; they acted together and made havoc among their opponents, some of whom they pursued far beyond where safety would suggest. At night they were at Brooks & Brothers' store, under Inspector Carpenter, where again their steady courage was evidenced. It was a sharp, quick, hard fight, and well won; through the Fourth Ward they marched, and in the numerous small fights there also were engaged. On return to headquarters were held there in reserve until Friday, then returning to routine duty at their own Precinct. Twenty-five of the reserve of this Precinct were sent to Yorkville under Roundsman Steers, where they were of the greatest service.

Although this force were not engaged in many encounters, those they were in evinced their mettle, and they were in one of the worst, that in the Second-avenue. They failed on no call to do their entire duty faithfully and manfully.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.

[The Fifteenth is reserved for a future number.]

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Hedden, No. 156 West Twentieth-street. At 5 P. M. Monday, the force was at Central office; at night at City Hall, under Inspector Leonard, where employed till morning. On Tuesday morning, from Central office, was part of Inspector Dilks' command, to the gun factory in Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where the officers and men of this force had a severe encounter; the rioters, at close quarters, clubbed their muskets and fought desperately, but it was of no avail, down they went and over were they run. At this time Officer Warner was disabled by a blow with the butt of a musket. The rest of the force hurt a great deal, but got hurt, save a few bruises, none. In the evening the Sixteenth repaired at City Hall and were sent to Thomas-street near West Broadway, where coming upon a mob destroying the dwellings of colored people, they charged upon and scattered it. Before daylight, Wednesday, were on duty protecting Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street; the mob here fled to Greenwich-street and re-collecting attempted to break in and rob a shoe store there; this Precinct followed and beat them off; in the course of the melée pistols were used by the mob, but without effect. On Wednesday, Sergeant Wright and ten men were detailed to the United States Marshal's office, where they remained till Saturday. The balance of the force, on Wednesday, did escort duty at the funeral of Brig.-Gen. Weed, and afterward were sent to Hudson and North Moore streets, where a crowd threatening a mission school was punished and driven off; thence a march was taken through the Fifth Precinct and dispersing of all gatherings; in the evening they visited Pier No. 4, North River, and prevented a renewal of the outrages there. This closed the active duty of the Sixteenth; it remained in reserve at the Hall until Saturday morning, when ordered to its own quarters.

The Sixteenth, officers and men, emulated each other in effectively doing all they had to do, and found no risks to great too encounter, no duty too arduous to perform.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The trial of the rioters was continued in this Court, yesterday.

The first case called was that of William Patten, indicted for active participation in the riot in Tenth-avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th of July. Patten, under the advice of his counsel, W. F. Howe, Esq., pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence on Wednesday.

Patrick Sharren was then placed at the bar, under an indictment for robbery in the first degree, in stealing a gold watch from a gentleman in Broadway, on the night of the first day of the riot. Ex-Judge Stuart, as counsel for the prisoner, offered to put in a plea of "attempt at robbery," but the District-Attorney, after consultation with one of the principal witnesses, declined to take it.

Mr. Searles, being sworn, testified that he resided at No. 716 Washington-street, his place of business being at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on the night of the 13th ult., as he was standing on the stoop, ringing the bell of the "Jones House," in Broadway, he was assaulted from behind by the prisoner, and three or four other ruffians, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch, pocket-book, tobacco-box, gloves, hat, cane, &c. The Police were immediately notified, and witness pointed out and identified the prisoner, who was arrested, and the watch found in his pocket.

Cross-examined—Had been that night at the Seventh regiment Armory; was not under the influence of liquor at the time; can't say how many parties attacked me; should think there were four or five; might have been seven or eight; prisoner was arrested two or three blocks from where I was attacked; I identified him from his face; think I could identify others of the party if I saw them; the watch was taken from prisoner's pantaloons pocket by the policeman at the Station-house; I could have identified the prisoner if the watch had not been found on him.

Re-Direct—I have identified another of the party who attacked me, named Hagan.

Officer Thatcher, of the Fifteenth District, testified that he saw Mr. Searles on Broadway about 1 o'clock in the morning; Searles immediately pointed out the prisoner, and said, "Take that man, he has got my watch;" he also pointed out another of the party, who, he said, had some of his property; but witness could not arrest him as he had as much as he could do to take charge of Sharren; when they got to the station-house, searched prisoner's pocket and found a gold watch, which prisoner claimed was his, but a portion of the chain which had been broken was attached to Mr. Searle's pocket, and he identified it as his.

District-Attorney here read the statement made by the prisoner when he was arraigned before the Police Court, which was, that he was 24 years age, born in Ireland, a blacksmith by trade, and that he did not know how the watch came in his pocket.

After a few remarks from prisoner's counsel and from the District-Attorney, the Recorder charged the jury, and, without leaving their seats, they found a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The lowest term for which he can be sentenced is ten years in the State Prison.

John Wilson was next placed at the bar, charged with robbery in the first degree, committed upon the person of Mr. Lynch, of Essex County, this State, on the morning of the 29th ult.

Mr. Lynch testified that he was assaulted in Twenty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, between 12 and 2 o'clock, by two or three ruffians, who robbed him of his pocket-book, watch, handkerchief, &c.; the pocket-book contained $207; about an hour before the attack, saw the prisoner in a corner grocery store; had a game of cards and some drinks with him and his friends; when I left the place I was followed by the party, and about a block from this place, was attacked and robbed.

Cross-examined—Was not under the influence of liquor when attacked; had drank with the party in the store two or three times.

Officer Glynne testified that he arrested prisoner in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue, about three o'clock in the morning; on their way to the Station-house, prisoner took the watch from his pocket, and threw it through a picket fence; it was recovered by the Police, and subsequently identified by Mr. Lynch, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Officer Walters, who assisted in making the arrest, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Without any formal summing up by counsel, the case was given to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was immediately placed at the bar for sentence, and the Recorder told him that although the crime was not committed during the riots, yet it was manifestly one of the evil effects of those disturbances. As there was no evidence that he had ever been arraigned for crime before, the Court would give him the lowest term allowed by law for robbery in the first degree, viz., ten years in the State Prison. Prisoner is about 18 years of age, was born in New-York, and looks like a "corner loafer."

The District-Attorney then called on the case of John Hagan, who was jointly indicted with Patrick Sharren, (the first case tried,) for robbery in the first degree from Mr. Searles, on the night of the second day of the riots. A strong effort was made to have the case postponed, it being alleged that Judge Dean, the prisoner's counsel, had been taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, but the District-Attorney would out consent to the postponement, as the same application had been made in the case of Sharren, and refused. The prisoner, who is much more respectable-looking than the common run of prisoners, was brought to the bar, accompanied by his mother, a highly respectable widow lady. Ex-Judge Beebe, a partner of Judge Dean, appeared as counsel for the prisoner, though he protested strongly against the case going to trial until Judge Dean should be able to be present.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Searles, who testified in the Sharren case above reported. His story of the attack made upon him at the Jones House was the same as testified to above. With reference to the prisoner Hagan, he testified that he thought he had seen him before that night; couldn't say certain; on the the night of the assault he saw him in the crowd that assaulted him at the Jones House: afterward recognized him in the street, two or three blocks further down Broadway, and directed a Policeman to arrest him; the words I used were, "arrest that man, he has got my pocket-book;" spoke in a loud tone so the prisoner could hear me; the Policeman followed his directions, and took the prisoner to the Station-house where he was searched and the pocket-book found in his pocket; prisoner said the pocket-book was his, but, witness described certain papers that were in it, which were found to be correct, and the Captain of Police said that it belonged to him; witness testified that he was formerly a member of the Seventy-first regiment; subsequently joined the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers and served fourteen months in the army; held the position of First-Lieutenant and resigned it on account of ill-health.

Officer Lackey testified, that he arrested the prisoner and took him to the Station-house where he was searched, and in his left hand pantaloons' pocket was found a pocket-book, a necktie and a silk handkerchief. The prisoner said "that's my pocket-book." Searle's said it was his, and to test the fact, he told the Captain that if it was his he would find three pawn tickets in it; the pocket-book was opened and the tickets found as described by Mr. Searle.

Cross-examined—Prisoner did not say when the pocket-book was proved to belong to Mr. Searle, that "if that was not his pocket-book then he had been robbed," or words to that effect; heard nothing of the kind; he said nothing of the kind to me when I was taking him to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Officer Rodgers, who arrested another prisoner in the crowd at the same time Officer Lackey arrested Hagan, was sworn and corroborated in all the main points the testimony of the previous witness.

The prosecution rested their case here and on the application of the prisoner's counsel, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning, when testimony will be offered for the defence. No other causes being ready the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Patrick Henrady and Daniel McGovern, indicted for riot in the Twelfth Ward, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

John Halligan also pleaded guilty to riot in the Twelfth Ward and was remanded.

Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages caused during the riot were filled with the Comptroller yesterday:

A. B. Simmons, No. 147 East 28th-st	$306 00
Richard Love, No. 201 6th-av., loss of left leg	2,500 00
Samuel A. Hill, 3d-av. and 129th sts	51 00
John A. D. Walker, No. 61 Greenwich-st	200 00
Samuel Gra[illegible] 57 Sullivan-st	438 50
Daniel Walker, No. 204 Mulberry-st	220 00
Robert Sorrell, No. 44 Leonard-st	85 00
Elizabeth A. G. Horn, 49th-st. and 2d-av	300 00
James Darsey, No. 96 West 28th-st	174 35
Harvey Sparks, No. 1,184 Broadway	9,973 63
Alanson H. Scudder, No. 282 Bleecker-st	648 00
Cooper & McLean. Br. vessel, Friends	269 38
Richard Stevens, 101st-st	500 00
Wm. Terwillager, No. 1,184½ Broadway	200 68
Samuel Lucken, No. 299 3d-av	1,149 12
J. H. Rudolph, No. 90 Greenwich-st	147 65
John H. Durker, No. 1 Albany-st	93 11
Charles Lange, No. 1 Albany-st	20 75
Patrick Garrety, 8th-av. and 125th-st	678 00
Israel Farjeson, No. 300 2d-av., loss of goods and other property	4,868 47
Adelia B. Silliman, 3d-av and 128th-st	1,596 15
Richard Murphy, No. 1,203 Broadway	356 33
George White, loss of lumber	1,167 00
Nancy Ann Kempton, 3d-av. and 129th-st	2,623 25
Martin L. Bryant, No. 468 Grand-st., property and business destroyed	6,633 37
Margaret Ann Stewart, No. 8 East 34th-st	401 50
Peter C. Oakley, 86th-st. between 3d and 4th avs	613 30
Mary Saunders, foot West 42d-st	127 18
Moses Hatfield, damage to house No. 13 York-st	200 00
Napoleon J. and Francis W. Harries, 2d-av. and 21st-st	500 00
James Bannister, watch stolen	181 88
David Tobias, No. 544 Grand-st	203 53
L. J. & J. Phillips, No. 238 West 36th-st	24 00
Alexander Hugart, No. 489 9th-av	37 50
E. Ayres, No. 315 West 20th-st	829 00
John A. Bell, watch stolen	75 00
Catharine Barrett, No. 24 East 33d-st	312 00
Jared V. Peck, No. 24 East 33d-st., loss of dwelling, loss on use of do., furniture, &c	16,731 81
Mary P. Peck, loss of personal property	472 00
Sarah E. Peck, loss of personal property	448 92
Adam Baus, No. 6 Albany-st	309 38
F. Friday, No. 8 Albany-st	276 10
Wilkins Schenck, Allerton's Hotel	388 75
Thomas Clinton, Allerton's Hotel	313 35
John M. Hermeston, Allerton's Hotel	94 00
Archibald M. Allerten. personal property, etc	7,790 29
A. M. Allerton, loss at drove yard in 44th-st	1,622 00
A. M. Allerton, other property	17,474 63
Robert Leighton, No. 342 2d-av	186 02
Estimate of claims of colored people, by the Committee having that matter in charge. Claimants, 2,422—amount claimed	124,214 49
Mrs. Sarah Crygier, No. 314 2d-av	398 00
Philip Sanger, No. 234 Avenue A	1,568 73
Morris Frank, No. 679 3d-av	243 25
John Weschussen, No. 2 Essex-st	2,703 01
John Wagner, No. 6 Avenue A	789 98
Frederick Deuzler, No. 24 Avenue A	1,065 00
Conrad Rose, 2d-av. and 34th-st	2,389 65
Commissioners, including personal injury and loss of property	6,604 86
Jacob Warner, No. 15½ Rector-st	65 35
John P. Pulley, No. 121 West 19th-st	699 90
Peter Wilson, No. 84 Greenwich-st	120 37
Robt. J. Law, No. 283 Avenue B	116 13
G. Winthrop, No. 26 East 33d-st	2,025 00
Edward Walker, 3d-av. and 129th-st	1,950 00
Chas. Link, No. 270 7th-av	161 00
John Schmidt, No. 125 Greenwich-st	2,348 25
James Lynch, Sheriff, destruction of property upon which he had levied and held	238 00
Wm. Briggs, No. 62 James-st	436 59
Phillip Stock, No. 242 William-st	581 20
Thos. & J. G. Johnson, No. 355 Canal-st	988 00
Eliza Fite, No. 1182 Broadway	121 50
Albert P. & John D. Sturtevant, loss of buildings Nos. 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188 and 1190 Broadway, including loss of rent	63 967 60
D. G. Doane, of Brooklyn, loss of watch	20 00
John McRegney, injuries to person, being beaten by the mob	1,200 00
Wm. C. Amerman, store robbed at No. 121 Bleecker-st	3,577 24
German Building Association, damage to their buildings in 1st-av	147 20
Michael Newman, No. 217 Division-st	337 68
Isidor Henry, 3d-av., near 46th-st., fire	2,869 00
Henry Peterson, No. 163 Allen st	146 00
W. H. Jackson, (colored,) No. 147 East 28th-st	1,348 00
Walter Abbe, No. 37 East 20th-st., beaten and robbed in the street	215 80
John H. Starin, 6th-av. and 40th-st	174 73
John E. Read, Broadway and 29th-st	477 50
Wm C. Whitteman, Broadway and 29th st	715 80
Thos. Crawford, 10th-av. and 35th-st	108 50
Emanuel McConkey, No. 75 Roosevelt-st	564 15
Joseph Lynch, No. 150 East 37th-st	435 00
Jeremiah Walsh, 5th-av. and 40th-st	555 00
M. Brown, No. 485 Canal-st	370 96
Thos. Connelly, Grand and Attorney sts	463 00
Mary A. Elder, damages for loss of husband, who, she swears, was murdered in the Tribune building. He was a letter-carrier	10,000 00
Rebecca R. Lockwood, houses destroyed in 7th-av, and in 27th-st	5,000 00
Rev. John Cary, a minister, living at No. 97 West 33d-st, joiner's tools and books	209 00
Mary Fallen, No. 353 1st-av., shot from a cannon in left arm	1,000 00

The claims now number 1,268.

Over 1,300 claims have been filed so far. The statement which has appeared in print that the Comptroller had limited the time for presenting claims, was incorrect. The law says claims of this character cannot be presented till twenty days after the loss, and must be sued for within three months if, on twenty days' notice, the Comptroller fails to adjust them. The Comptroller has asked the Supervisors to take some action on the subject, and they have appointed a Special Committee, who met in the Comptroller's office yesterday and organized, but made no further progress.

Disposition of the Relief Fund.

The Committee who have the distribution of the fund for the relief of Police and others suffering from the riots, have thus far made the following distributions:

Peter Rice, police officer	$100
J. S. Van Buren, police officer	100
J. W. Bennett, police officer	100
—— Folsom, special policeman	129
Charles Law, police officer	100
L. A. Fleming, police officer	100
John R. Hill, police officer	100
George C. Crolius, police officer	100
John A. Croker, police officer	100
John Walsh, police officer	100
S. B. Smith, police officer	100
James Adams, police officer	100
Chas. C. Leaycraft, police officer	100
H. N. Warren, police officer	100
Peter McIntyre, police officer	100
John H. Macarty, police officer	100
W. J. Holmes, police officer	50
Patrick Morrison, police officer	100
John Walsh, (second,) police officer	100
Mrs. Dipple (widow of Officer Dipple)	100
Funeral expenses of Officer Dipple	237
Total	$2,216
Paid to Col. Jardine	250
Total expenditures	$2,466

Col. Vermilye reported to the Committee that Col. Jardine is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is not yet sufficiently recovered to render it safe to remove him, but is gradually improving.

More Ringleaders of the Riot Arrested.

Officer Rogers, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday arrested Edward Smith, who is charged, on the complaint of James Hayes, of No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, with having been one of the leaders during the riot week. The accused led a crowd of men who on the third day of the riot made an attack on the saleratus manufactory of the complainant in Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Hayes further charges that the prisoner was armed with a loaded musket which he had taken from the military, and that he was for two days constantly engaged as a leader of the rioters, and pressed a large number of laborers to leave their work. Under threats of personal violence they were induced to join the mob, but deserted at the first opportunity. Some of the men who had been thus pressed into the company of the rioters will appear at the Police Courts to-day and testify against the parties. Justice Kelly committed Smith to answer in default of bail.

Officers Bogart and Gass, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday took into custody an Irishman named Edward Murphy. Mr. Chas. Gillespie, of No. 668 Third-avenue, made a complaint against the accused, in which he charges that on the first day of the riot (July 13) the prisoner was the leader of a large number of rioters, consisting of men and boys; that at about noon of that day he came to the store of Mr. Solomon Parr, in Third-avenue, where the complainant was employed, and demanded axes from the store; complainant refused to give him any, whereupon the prisoner made many threats, to the effect that he would plunder and burn the building unless his request was complied with. At the same time he shouted to the crowd in the street to come on, and sack and burn the building. Complainant seeing that resistance was useless, opened the store doors, and the prisoner, followed by several others, entered and took therefrom a number of axes. Complainant asked Murphy what he wished to do with the axes, when the latter promptly replied "We want them to cut down the telegraph poles." Justice Steers, before whom the prisoner was taken, committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $2,000 bail.

Another ringleader, named Hugh Missick, was caught by the officers last named, yesterday, charged with having, on the second day of the riot, headed a party of men and boys who made an assault on the soldiers and policemen on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Two policemen were seriously injured at this place, and it is charged, on the complaint of Mr. Andrew Buehrer, of No. 134 East Thirty-fourth-street, that the prisoner was for hours engaged in urging on the crowd to kill all the Police and soldiers, and that much of the time he was throwing stones and other missiles at the officials. Justice Steers committed him for trial without bail.

Another Victim of the Riot.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

Peter McIntyre, a Policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the head and breast during the late riot. The deceased was a brave and efficient officer. On the breaking out of the riot, on Monday, July 13, he and his brother officers were promptly ordered to the scene of conflict in Third avenue. Here it was that he received the wounds which have caused his death. For over two hours he, with other officials, fought the thousands of desperate men and boys who surged and swept the avenue for many blocks during the time that Provost-Marshal Jenkins' office was burning. The mob finally overcame the Police, and among the many who were left on the ground as dead was deceased. It was afterward discovered that life was not extinct, and a few friends of his picked him up and conveyed him home. He was confined to the house only a few days, but on getting out complained continually of his head, and gave evidences of derangement. His friends placed him in Bellevue Hospital, where, despite unremitting care, he died Sunday evening, from congestion of the brain.

He has left a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss, at the age of 38 years. Inspector Carpenter is making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday. The deceased had been connected with the Police about seven years.

The Mortality in the City.

THE GREAT INCREASE OF DEATHS.

The fearful number of *nine hundred and seventy deaths* were reported yesterday, by the City Inspector, as having occurred during the past week. This is an increase over last week of *two hundred and forty-eight*, and over same period last year of *four hundred and two*. The deaths caused by the excessive heat reach the startling number of *one hundred and thirty-four*. Of the entire number 538 were children under five years of age. The following is the mortality from the principal causes:

Cholera Infantum	180	Consumption	71
Sun-stroke and heat effects	134	Marasmus	58
		Casualties	18
Cholera morbus	22	Inflammation of brain	26
Convulsions, infantile	67	Inflammation of lungs	23
Diarrhœa	60	Disease of brain	22
Dysentery	20		

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Monday, Aug. 10, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, Aug. 4, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JAMES REED,
Alderman, Sixth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman, Sixteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman, Second District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman, Eighth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman, Fourteenth District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman, Seventh District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman, Fifth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman, First District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman, Eleventh District.
JACOB M LONG,
Alderman, Seventeenth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman McCool, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Bill of Diehl & Wiedmann, for furnishing banquet to the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Diehl & Weidmann for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars, for furnishing banquet, as per contract with the Committee on National Affairs, to the Twentieth regiment New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Petitions of Engine Company number Forty-two, Hose Company number Fifty-six and Exempt Engine Company, for a new hose.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of property owners to have a pier built at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the New-York Hospital for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of the property owners in Second-avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, to have sidewalks extended.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of citizens to have a crosswalk laid from opposite number thirty-five Nassau-street to the ladies' entrance to the Post-office.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of B. F. Brady for engrossing, framing, &c., resolutions.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting, framing, &c., resolutions, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of Second regiment, late Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Concklin and Butts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Strong, amounting to two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Concklin and Butts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Weed, amounting to two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Concklin and Butts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Leake and Watts Orphans' House, relative to a sufficient supply of water.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House to obtain a supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct, pursuant to their application, provided the Croton Aqueduct Department shall deem the same proper, and this matter is referred to that Department with power to carry such permission upon its approval by it into effect, upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as that Department shall consider expedient and equitable.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, (conformably to the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hunred and fifty-seven, for the construction of the new bell for the Essex Market bell-tower, to be of the same size and dimensions as the bell at present on the said bell-tower.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding pier at Manhattanville, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause four ornamental gas lamps to be placed in front of the City Hall, in place of the four old lamps now there, and also to have an additional burner placed in each lamp.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby requested to cause suitable resolutions to be prepared and presented to this Common Council for adoption, expressive of the admiration of the City authorities for the manifestation of the disinterested devotion and patriotic ardor exhibited by the family of Dr. S. C. Ellis, of this City, which furnished a father and five sons to the army of the Union, the whole of whom were engaged in every capacity from a private to a Colonel, at the first battle of Bull Run; also to be expressive of the sympathy and condolence of the corporate authorities of this City at the loss of Colonel and Captain Ellis, members of the family, who lost their lives, one at Bull Run and the other at Gettysburgh.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Theodore Smith to keep a show case in front of his store, number nine hundred and fifty-six Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That receiving basins and culverts be built on the northwest and southwest corners of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman ——

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jacob M. Long, for the sum of six hundred dollars, to be in full payment for expenses incurred by the Sub-Committee appointed from the Committee on National Affairs to visit Gettysburgh after the late battle, to look after the interests of the volunteers and militia from this City, and to procure the remains of Brigadier-General Zook, who was killed in the action at that place, the said amount of six hundred dollars being hereby appropriated therefor to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide where not done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolution that permission be and is hereby given to Charles L. Proch, to stand a wooden image in front of his store, number one hundred and fifty-five Spring-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman ——

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated for the purpose of aiding the reorganization of the late Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers, now known as the Second Engineer regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, and approval thereof by his Honor the Mayor, to draw his warrant upon the City Chamberlain for the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, in favor thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROMOTE THE SPEEDY RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOW ORGANIZING IN THIS CITY OR ACTUALLY AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York now engaged in the service of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union, and also for the purpose of filling up such regiments or brigades as are now organizing for the war in this City, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his proclamation offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons, of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within sixty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the said regiments now at the seat of war, or organizing for the war, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered, or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers from this City for the present war; the same to be paid to the said volunteers respectively, or their duly authorized representatives, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately upon furnishing the evidence of their enlistment and mustered into any of the regiments or brigades aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or their duly authorized representatives, at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the name or numbers of the regiment and company to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, to execute and deliver to them respectively his warrant upon the Chamberlain, in their favor for the said bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same, in such form as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provision, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount not exceeding the said sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers, hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. The money so borrowed, shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified, and in the manner provided by the second section of this ordinance. For the money so borrowed and deposited, the Comptroller shall prepare and deliver to the parties lending the same, bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said Bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of November, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars in each year, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's Office, and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 5. The bounties proposed to be paid by this ordinance to those who shall hereafter enlist from this City, shall not be paid after the day on which a draft is made.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas the business of the Executive Department of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York has, by the rapid growth of the City, been largely augmented since the passage of the ordinance organizing the Department, under the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and especially during the past two years, the duties of the Mayor and the employes of his office have been very onerous and responsible, in addition to the increase of labor involved by the steady growth of the business and prosperity of the City, and involving in consequence the employment of a greater number of officers and clerks attached to the same, and of persons duly qualified to discharge the responsible duties of such officers and clerks; and

Whereas, The expenses of living are and have been greatly increased by reason of the war; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, as follows:

Section 1. Section 9 of article 2 of chapter 1 of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

Sec. 9. There shall be four Assistant Clerks, who shall be severally denominated the First Assistant Clerk, the Second Assistant Clerk, the Third Assistant Clerk, and the Fourth Assistant Clerk; also, an Interpreter, a Record Clerk, a Copying Clerk, a Messenger and an Assistant Messenger, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and whose several duties it shall be to attend daily at the Mayor's Office and to perform such duties as may be required by the Mayor.

Sec. 2. Sections eight, ten, eleven and twelve of article two, and sections seventeen and twenty-one of article three, of chapter one, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the salaries of the employes of the Mayor's Office, are hereby amended, so that the said salaries, to be paid each of such employes respectively, shall be as follows:

The Chief Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The First Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Second Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The Third Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

The Fourth Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The First Marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Second Marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The Interpreter shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The Record Clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Copying Clerk shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars.

The Messenger shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The Assistant Messenger shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. The salaries of the First and Second Marshals, the Chief Clerk and the Assistant Clerks, hereby increased, shall date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John G. Lindeman, to place a sign across and above the sidewalk opposite his premises, number one hundred and eighty West Thirty-seventh-street, provided the same does not in any manner interfere with the thoroughfare of the street; the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifteenth-street, from sewer in said street to the easterly line of Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets, with lateral branches in Sixtieth-street from Fourth to Lexington avenues, and from Lexington to Third avenue, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots number four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four, and four hundred and thirty-six West Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company lately organized by the Fire Commissioners in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, to be bounded by Liberty, Washington, Cedar and Greenwich streets.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid in Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Lexington-avenue to Third-avenue, with cobble stone.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Vestry-street, from West to Canal-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks on both sides of Harrison-street, from Washington-street to North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to set and reset curb and gutter in Ridge-street, between Grand and Broome streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Waverley-place, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a receiving basin and culvert on the corner of Bowery and Second-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate the Ladies' Union Aid Society twenty-four dollars to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church an assessment.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to the issue of Bonds and Stocks issued by the Corporation.

Pending the reading of the same—

Alderman Long moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that the communication be published at length in all the Corporation papers.

Alderman McCool moved, as an amendment, to add "and that two thousand copies be printed in document form."

Alderman Farley moved to amend the proposed amendment, by striking therefrom the amount of two thousand copies and inserting in lieu thereof the amount of five thousand copies.

Which was accepted by Alderman McCool.

Alderman Long then accepted the amendment of Alderman McCool, but, subsequent thereto withdrew the whole motion.

The reading was again proceeded with, pending which—

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the further reading be suspended, and the paper referred to the Committee on Finance and Commerce.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with ordinance making additional appropriations for the payment of interest on the stock bonds of the Corporation due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to suspend the present rules of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Communication from the City Inspector, recommending the adoption of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the First Chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance adopted.)

By unanimous consent the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell and Farley—11.

Resolution, that the resolution passed by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their dumb engine to Chambers-street, to test its powers and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

June twenty-nine, in Board of Councilmen, returned by his Honor the Mayor, without approval.

July twenty-nine, by the Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was referred to the Special Committee having that subject in charge.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Williamson, Griffith & Company, of numbers two hundred and seventy and two hundred and seventy-one West-street, and numbers thirty-five, thirty-seven, thirty-nine and forty-one Desbrosses-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by striking out Thursday, thirteenth instant, and inserting in lieu thereof Friday, fourteenth instant.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to still further amend, to strike out Thursday, thirteenth instant, and insert in lieu thereof Monday, seventeenth instant.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Ottiwell—2.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by Alderman Hall,

The same was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—7.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Alderman Farley,

The same was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to erect a fire hydrant on Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, in the centre of the block.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized to make a contract with Mr. George Thompson, to furnish a sufficient number of his patent regulator gas burners for the use of the public buildings and street lamps, for the purpose of giving a more uniform light.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street, be curbed and guttered, and a space eight feet wide flagged through the sidewalk thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with cobble stones forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

A quorum not voting,

The President ordered a call of the House, whereupon the following members answered to their names:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

A quorum answering to their names, the resolution in question was then taken up on the adoption of the paper.

The same was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Ottiwell—2.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered, and the paper was then laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McCool moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—7.

A quorum not voting,

Alderman Hardy moved a call of the house.

Which was adopted.

On calling the roll the following members answered to their names:

Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—8.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that there not being a quorum present, the Board stand adjourned until Thursday next, thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Receivership of Cummings, Simpson and Armstrong—Order settled.

In the Matter of the Application of Samuel Schaffer—Report confirmed and order granted.

Gale vs. Schinck et al.—Attachment to issue bailable in the sum of $1,000.

Bell et al. vs. Houghton—If the conditions on which amendments are allowed are not complied with the motion to amend is denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion.

Goddard vs. Huggins et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10, costs of opposing motion.

Derby vs. Moiange—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Shay et al. vs. Garvin—Judgment to be drawn in accordance with opinion and submitted for settlement.

Taocks vs. Schmidt—Adjustment set aside and a readjustment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 10, 1863.

$1,000	U.S.6s,'81.Co	105	25	Harlem R. Prf	127
22,000	do......Clean	106¼	134	do	128
6,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.Cou	101⅜	100	do	129
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.c	99⅞	100	do	130
1,000	Jersey City W.L	109	200	Mich. Cen. R	116
5,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	66⅜	450	do	115⅞
8,000	do	70⅜	16	do	115⅞
6,000	Mo. State 6s	67	1000	M.S.& N.I	92
5,000	O.& Miss.R.C	34	200	do......s5	92
1,000	Har. R. 2d M	100¼	300	do......s30	92
1,000	P., F.W.& C. 1st	107	300	do	92¼
1,000	P., Ft.W.& C.2d	102	200	do......b10	92¼
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F	110	500	do	92¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	102½	100	do......b30	92¼
2,000	Chic. & Al. 1st B	102	100	do	92¼
30	Hanover Bank	98	50	Chic. & Alton	80⅜
20	Irving Bank	92	100	do	81
15,000	American Gold	126⅜	300	A. & T. H. R	60
20,000	do	126¼	300	Reading R	118
200	Canton Co	32	1500	do	117¾
100	do	32⅛	200	do......b30	118¼
200	do	32⅛	600	M. S. & N.I.G.S	116
100	do	32⅛	50	Panama R	195
100	do	32⅛	100	Ill. Cen. F. S	108¼
150	Cumb. Coal. Prf	28⅞	200	do	109
50	do	28⅜	1000	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	121
100	Quicks'r M. Co	44	350	do	120⅝
50	Min. Mining Co	85	50	do......s30	120
10	do	85⅜	50	do......b30	121
50	do......b30	85⅜	2000	Ill.Cen.Can.B.S	100¼
300	Am. Coal Co	60	7000	do	100⅜
300	Chic. & Alt. P	95	1200	Clev. & Pitts	95½
300	Bucks Co. Ld. Co	1	3500	do	96
650	do	1¼	100	do......b30	96
30	Pac. M. S. Co	238	50	Gal. & Chi. R	102
100	do......b10	238	400	do	102¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R......b10	129	100	do	102⅜
200	do......s30	129	200	do	102⅜
100	do......s45	129	300	do	102⅜
900	do	129⅛	200	do	103
250	do......b10	129⅝	100	Clev. & Tol	114¼
50	do	129⅛	500	Chi. & R. I. R	105⅞
3400	Erie R	106¼	200	do	106⅛
200	do	106⅛	1000	do	105⅞
50	do......s10	106¼	100	do......s15	106⅛
250	do......b10	106⅛	600	Mil. & P. D. C. R	81
150	Erie Railway Pr	104¼	100	do	80¾
375	do	104	200	do	80⅜
100	do......s30	104¼	500	do	80
600	Harlem Railroad	148	300	do	80¼
500	do	148⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	77¼
100	do	149	100	do......s30	77
1600	do	149⅛	300	do	77⅛
1100	do......b10	150	150	do......b30	77⅛
200	do......twk	149⅛	100	C. & N. W. R	31⅛
500	do......s30	148	100	do	33⅛
400	do......b3	150	150	do	33⅜
100	Chi., B. & Q. R	119	100	do	33¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. St. 6s	70¾	200	Reading R	116⅜
11,500	Am. Gold	125⅞	300	do	116
50,000	do	126⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.S	120⅛
250	Canton Co......b3	32	200	do	120⅛
400	do......s30	31⅞	100	do......b30	120⅛
300	do	31⅞	100	do	120¼
100	do......b30	32	200	Clev. & P. R	95
100	Cumb Coal Prf	28⅛	1500	do	95⅛
300	Quicksilv. M.Co	43	250	Gal. & Chic. R	102⅛
200	N. Y. C. R	128	250	do	102¼
400	do	127⅞	200	do......b15	102⅛
500	do	127⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R	114
150	do......opg	127⅛	300	do	114⅛
1300	Erie R	105⅛	200	do	114⅛
100	Hudson River R	148⅞	500	Chic. & R. I. R	105⅛
200	do	149	400	do	105⅛
1500	Harlem R	148	350	Mil. & Pr. Du C	79
600	Mich. Cen. R	115⅞	13	do	76
300	do......b10	116	150	P., Ft W. & C. R	76⅛
100	do	115⅞	250	do......b15	76⅛
700	M. So. & N. Ind	91⅛	200	Alton & Ter. H	60
200	do......s10	91⅛	200	do	59⅞
100	do......b5	91⅛	100	do	59⅜
500	do	91⅛	200	Chi. & Alt. R	80⅛
100	do......b15	91⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. P	95⅛
100	do......s10	91⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	71	200	Reading Railroad	117
100	Cumberland......c	28⅛	200	do	117⅛
200	Canton Co......b3	32⅛	500	do	117⅛
100	N. Y. Cen......b3	129⅛	500	do......s10	117
100	do	129⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R	116
1250	Erie Railway......b3	106⅛	200	M.S. & N.I. R	92
300	do......b3	106⅛	1200	do	91⅞
800	do......btw	106⅛	200	do......b3	91⅞
700	do......s3	106⅛	700	do	91⅞
300	do......c	106	100	do......s3	91⅞
200	do......s3	106	200	do......b3	91⅞
400	do	106	600	do......b3	91⅞
100	Erie R. Pref	104⅛	200	do	91⅞
200	Hud. River R	148⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R	120⅛
50	do...s 1st Sept	147	200	do	120⅛
200	do......b10	149	50	do	120⅛
700	do	149⅛	100	do......b3	121
100	Harlem R......s3	149	200	Clev. & Pitts......b3	95⅛
1200	do	148⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R	102⅛
500	do	149	100	do......s3	102⅛
500	do......b3	149⅛	200	Chi. & R. Is	106⅛
100	Mil. & P.DuC.R.s10	77	200	P., Ft. W. & C	77⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	127⅛	500	Harlem R......s3	147¼
100	do	127⅛	200	do......b3	147⅛
100	do......b3	127⅛	300	do......s3	147
50	do	127⅛	200	Reading R	116⅛
800	Erie Railway	105⅛	200	M. S. & N. I	91⅞
300	do......s3	105⅛	100	do......b3	91⅞
600	do......btw	105⅛	100	do	91⅞
500	do......b3	105⅛	300	do......s3	91⅞
200	do......s10	105⅛	300	do	91⅞
300	do......b10	105⅛	200	do......b3	91⅞
1500	do	105⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R	120⅛
150	Hudson R. R	151	400	do	120⅛
200	do	151⅛	100	do......btw	120⅛
100	Gal. & Chi. R	102⅛	200	Clev. & P. R	95⅛

Monday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 1:

Increase in Loans	$351,243
Decrease in Specie	590,133
Decrease in Circulation	5,572
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	5,805,030

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 9, 1862.	Aug. 8, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,401,000	$69,401,000
Loans	150,190,203	176,559,840	176,208,597
Specie	34,611,069	33,156,548	33,746,681
Circulation	9,221,504	5,706,024	5,700,452
Gross Deposits	162,865,726	211,244,917	209,875,116
Exchanged	23,321,046	55,876,801	48,701,970
Undrawn	139,544,680	155,36 ,116	161,173,146
In Sub-Treasury	9,811,265	27,891,264	29,759,702

The feature of the Bank return this afternoon is the large falling off on the Deposit line, mainly by the transfer of currency into the United States Treasury for the Popular Loan. The disbursements of the Treasury up to Saturday last were much behind the daily receipts for the Loan and from other sources, raising the accumulation to heavier sum in Currency and Gold together than was ever before known in the New-York office. But this movement, which had affected both the Specie and Deposit lines at Bank, has now turned and without being materially felt in the Money market. The Brokers are borrowing, to-day, at 5@6 ℔ cent. at call, the supply from lenders being about the same as on Saturday afternoon.

The Stock Exchange was excited this forenoon, and strong and advancing in prices through the First Board, and on the Street up to 1 o'clock. The turn was then in the opposite direction, on the nature of the Bank return, which was construed by the speculators against the market as significant of less abundance in the supply of Currency. The consequence was a pretty lively disposition to sell the Railways down at the Second Board, the advance of the morning on most descriptions being lost, and prices, on the adjournment, about the same as on Saturday afternoon. But on the breaking up of the regular Board, and the meeting of the 4 o'clock Public Board, the bidding was again firmer, and the following prices were made in comparison with the late quotations on Saturday. A marked incident of the day was the advance in old Harlem Shares to 149½@150 ℔ cent. Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh are on the rise.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	126¼	126⅜	Harlem Pref	125	129
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	106¼	Mich. Central	115⅞	115⅞
N. Y. Central	128	128	Mich. Southern	91⅝	91⅞
Erie	105⅞	105⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	114⅜	114⅜
Erie Preferred	104¼	104	Illinois Cen	119⅞	120⅛
Hudson	146	151	Pittsburgh	94⅛	96⅛
Pacific Mail	236	237	Fort Wayne	77	77
Harlem	141⅛	148	Rock Island	106	106
Canton	30⅜	31⅜	Northwest	33⅜	33
Prairie du Chien	80	80	Galena	102⅜	102⅜
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	116⅜	116⅜
Terre Haute	60	59⅞			

The price of Gold in the forenoon was a fraction firmer than at the close on Saturday, but owing to the dullness of Exchange, the figure in the afternoon was the same as on Saturday, say 126⅛, and Bills on London 139 ℔ cent. The business at the Treasury Office to-day was not large. The receipts for the Popular Loan only $333,700. The Deposits on 5 ℔ cent. interest, $219,000; Customs, (chiefly in Gold,) $201,000; aggregate balance at the close, $28,095,193.

Mr. John H. Jacquelin, of the firm of A. G. Hemminway & Co. was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Commerce	103¼
Merchants'	110	Broadway	165
Mechanics'	112	Am. Exchange	106⅛
Union	113	Hanover	98
America	123	Irving	92
State of New-York	102	Continental	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	102	Ill. Cen., '75	115
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	103	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102⅛	A. & T. H. 2ds pref	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	120	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	44
Erie thirds, '83	112	Chic. & N. W. S. F	100
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	87⅛
Erie fifths, '88	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	62
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119¼	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	112
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	110	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	105
Harlem seconds, '64	104⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81¼
Mich. S. seconds	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G. [illegible]	61

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. SEYMOUR has written a rejoinder to the President's reply to his letter asking for a suspension of the draft in this State. He regrets that the President has decided that the draft must go on; seeks to show that the enrollment is unjust, oppressive and partisan in its character, and declares that the President cannot refuse to set right what he denominates as "gross wrongs."

On the 13th of July Gen. MEADE, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, issued a Proclamation warning the inhabitants along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad against indulging in or permitting guerrilla depredations on this road. The warning having been unheeded, recently a number of citizens suspected or known to be implicated in these depredations have been arrested, and will be promptly dealt with according to the terms of the Proclamation.

There has been no movement of either Gen. MEADE'S or Gen. LEE'S army; nor is there likely to be while the weather is so oppressively warm. Conscripts for the Army of the Potomac are arriving in Washington at the rate of a thousand a day.

From the large number of general officers absent from their commands in GRANT'S army just at present, it would hardly seem probable that active general operations are likely to be resumed at an early day, though a portion of the troops will, doubtless, be kept employed. Gen. BLAIR left St. Louis for Washington on Thursday last. Gen. THAYER with his Staff reached St. Louis on Friday. Gen. STEELE was at Memphis on the way North in Augt. 3, and Gen. A. P. HARVEY was in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday last.

A Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* mentions the arrival at Helena of Gen. STEELE, with a large army from Vicksburgh, and states that it is rumored a movement will in a few days be made in the direction of Little Rock, Ark. This is undoubtedly the movement alluded to in the dispatch from Cairo, published yesterday. It only requires an advance of our army to drive the rebel forces into the Indian country, or capture them and occupy the capital of the State.

A Western machinist and locomotive engineer, who lately escaped through the rebel lines at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and has reached Cleveland, Ohio, reports that the rolling stock on the Southern railroads is in wretched condition. The engines and cars have been kept on the move constantly, and a train cannot now, with safety, make over four miles an hour on most of the tracks, which are also in a sad plight. The sidings have been taken up to patch out the main tracks, and trains are compelled to switch off on timbers at the turnouts.

Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY is to be tried by a military general court-martial for an offence specified in an order of the General-in-Chief. Gen. HALLECK has detailed officers to constitute the Court.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of the rioters was continued in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. Four prisoners pleaded guilty to riot and were remanded for sentence on Wednesday. Two were convicted of robbery in the first degree, one of whom was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, and the other remanded for sentence on Wednesday. Another was placed on trial for robbery in the first degree, and pending the hearing of the case, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call yesterday afternoon. On reference to the Conscript Exemption ordinance, Mr. FARLEY said there were not members enough present to override the Mayor's veto, and therefore he hoped the Board would soon meet again. Mr. MITCHELL said there had been a conference on the subject between several members of the Board and the Committee of merchants who visited Washington in relation to the draft, and it was thought the ordinance was improper, and ought not to have been passed, as the sixth section prevents the payment of the commutation till the drafting law is declared constitutional. Some new plan ought to be devised, and it ought to be perfected and acted upon immediately. Mr. OTTIWELL presented his plan, in the shape of an ordinance to raise a new bounty fund of $2,500,000, or so much money as may be necessary to pay $250 to each volunteer till the draft takes place. The ordinance was referred. Mr. OTTIWELL presented another ordinance to increase the salaries of the clerks in the Mayor's office, which was laid over. All other Corporation clerks are much better paid than the Mayor's, whose salaries were fixed several years ago, and then at low figures. The Comptroller sent in a long communication in answer to Mr. HARDY'S resolution calling for a statement in detail of the issues of public stocks since the first of January. The Comptroller first alludes to the supposed personal motives of the author of the resolution, then expresses his determination to do his duty fairly and independently, and closes with the information desired. Mr. HARDY denied that he had any personal motive in the matter other than a desire to give the Comptroller an opportunity to silence unfavorable reports concerning his official action, the circulation of which was supposed to affect the credit of the City. The Comptroller states the important fact that all his loans on reserve bonds have been made at five per cent. interest. His communication was referred. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Stock Market opened yesterday morning firm and active. At the Second Board prices fell off 1@1¼ ℘ cent. on the Railways, but partially rallied again after the adjournment—the general market leaving off steady. Money easy. Gold, as on Saturday, 126½. Bills on London 139 ℘ cent.

Business in nearly all kinds of Domestic Produce and General Merchandise was very moderate yesterday. The oppressive heat hindered operations. Breadstuffs were depressed and cheaper. Pork and Lard were salable and buoyant. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars and Tallow, at about previous prices. Whisky was active and advancing. Hay was in fair request. Freights were dull.

The cattle yards were moderately supplied yesterday, the fresh animals numbering 3,000, to which may be added 200 to 300 stale animals left over from last week. Butchers laid in so heavily one week ago that their wants are comparatively small now, especially so while the excessively hot weather continues; still the light supply warranted holders putting up prices ½c.@¾c. in the morning, and fearing there were not cattle enough in the yards, butchers bought freely for a few hours, after which there was a lull, and the afternoon sales were very slow. Good cattle brought 10½c. ℘ ℔., dressed weight, and 11c. if choice and fat. The prospect for those unsold, and some droves to arrive is not so favorable, as butchers have generally supplied themselves.

Gov. Seymour's Correspondence with the President.

The letter of Gov. SEYMOUR to President LINCOLN, on the draft in this City and Brooklyn, published by us yesterday, does him no credit. The difference between it and the reply to it, both in tone and in matter, is just the difference between paltering half-heartedness, and whole-souled, straightforward devotion to duty.

Gov. SEYMOUR desires the President to suspend the draft in the entire State. Amid a great deal of that sort of loose talk which always goes with shuffling, he presents two definite reasons. The first is that he believes that the enrollment has not been fairly made out. The second is, that it is doubtful whether the Conscription act is constitutional.

To make good the first, he gives figures showing that some of the Congressional Districts are assigned quotas very much larger than others, when there is no corresponding difference between them in population and the number of voters. It is somewhat remarkable that Gov. SEYMOUR should have been so long in discovering this fact. The enrollments in the districts he adverts to were completed more than a month ago, before the draft riots. He gives no numerical results that were not just as patent then as now. If they are of a character that impeached the fairness of the enrollment, why did not he interpose at once with his remonstrance? Whence this long delay? It looks now too much as if it were an afterthought—a pretext trumped up to suit the present hour. The discrepancy upon which such stress is now laid, can probably be accounted for by the well-known fact that there is a great difference between some of the City districts and the rural districts in their number of children, and of aliens not liable to military service; and there is a similar difference between the City districts themselves. If the population in all parts of the City and the State were entirely homogeneous, Gov. SEYMOUR might well make a strong point of his figures; but the fact is notoriously the reverse. And it is far easier to believe that the discrepancies he presents are due to the great difference in the elements of our Congressional districts, than to unfaithfulness upon the part of officials sworn to do their duty. But President LINCOLN is disposed to give Governor SEYMOUR the benefit of any doubt in the matter; and engages to draft from the Districts which are claimed to be overburdened, only the average quota—the balance to await the result of a new enrollment, to be made under the eye of any agents the Governor may please to appoint, so as to make all subsequent doubt impossible. He thus quietly removes the Governor's mathematical cavils; and yet does not arrest the draft, but secures all but a small portion of his men for the early day they are wanted.

The claim that the draft must be suspended because its constitutionality is disputed is too absurd to be countenanced for an instant. Gov. SEYMOUR knows perfectly well that enactments of the Legislative branch of Government, sanctioned by the Executive, are presumed to be constitutional until they are judicially pronounced otherwise; and that any effective Government would be impossible on any other system. Scarcely an important bill passes Congress to which constitutional objections are not urged. This has always been so, even in time of peace. It has been more than ever so since the war opened. Indeed, great numbers of Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends hold that the war itself is unconstitutional; that the National Government has no constitutional right to use force against secession. So argued President BUCHANAN in his last message, and so Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and other Peace Democrats have steadfastly maintained. There is not a whit more reason for stopping the draft and remitting its constitutionality to the Courts, than there is for adopting the same course in respect to the war itself. We had supposed that the doctrine that Executive officers have a discretion to arrest the operation of laws till Courts pass upon them had, in this latitude at least, received an effectual quietus. New-York has not yet forgotten that Mayor WOOD undertook to act upon that doctrine against the Metropolitan Police bill. He assumed that act to be unconstitutional, refused to recognise it, and resisted it by force. He was overpowered, just as those who have resisted this draft have been overpowered; and the law of the Legislature duly went into operation. When the Court of Appeals came to pass upon the constitutional question, concerning which WOOD had maintained there could be no doubt whatever,—and to vindicate that opinion he was ready to deluge our streets with blood,—six Judges out of the eight pronounced unreservedly that the law was constitutional; and of these six Judges, five belonged to the same political party in whose name WOOD professed to be acting. We should have supposed that the abominable scandal of that case would have deterred Gov. SEYMOUR from any attempt to give new life to Mayor WOOD'S doctrine. It is amazing that the Executive of the great State of New-York should have the face to ask the Executive of the United States to ignore the very primary lesson in executive duty. Public law, as enacted by the sovereign power of the nation, is supreme; executive officers take office *under* it, and have no power *over* it; they have no power to suspend its operation; they are bound to consider it and treat it as valid, until it shall be pronounced otherwise by that department of the Government to which alone the Constitution has committed the function of annulling constitutional laws; they have taken oath to administer and execute the trust which they have accepted; they therefore have no alternative in the matter, no discretion in the premises. It was the very height of presumption on Gov. SEYMOUR'S part to solicit President LINCOLN to suspend a law of the land; and had he received a most indignant rebuke for it he would have got no more than he deserved.

But President LINCOLN, with characteristic mildness, contents himself with simply declaring that he "cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York." He has his duty to perform, and means to perform it. If Gov. SEYMOUR chooses to plant himself against the law, he must do it on his own responsibility. All law-abiding men will applaud the firmness of the President, and faithfully stand by him. We have no apprehensions about the result. It is altogether too late in the day for these faction-producers to work serious mischief. There never was a time when the great body of our people were more determined to uphold the supremacy of law than they now are. The violence of Gov. SEYMOUR'S "friends," instead of relaxing that purpose, has only made it all the firmer.

The South Never for Disunion.

It was the special work of the leaders of the Southern rebellion, for several years before it broke out, to prepare the people of the South for its coming. This was done under various disguises. The "Commercial Convention," became the most usual, because it was the safest cloak under which the treasonable work could proceed. At the so-called "Commercial Convention," which marked the latter history of the South, some advance was made every year toward separation. Speeches were there made setting forth the superior resources of the South over any other country for supporting a powerful nation. The Free States were decried, and represented as being absolutely dependent on the South. And in this connection the revenue laws of the United States were denounced as being oppressive to the South, and devised with the sole view of enriching Northern merchants and manufacturers at the expense of Southern industry. The peculiar social and political theories of the Southern rebels, were shrewdly and constantly mixed in with these disquisitions on agriculture and commerce, and the South shown to be alien, not only in interest and feeling, from the North, but absolutely antagonistic and irreconciliable in the very framework and body of society. We were two totally distinct peoples, of incompatible temper, of widely diverse interests; and yet the Union bound the two together, and compelled the superior race, (the South,) to work, in order to support and enrich the inferior race, (the North.)

One who can recall the current newspaper and magazine literature and the staple oratory of the South four years ago, will recognize the above as fixed ideas in almost every article and essay put forth. But persistent and pernicious as was this teaching, the great body of the Southern people remained true to the Union, even down to the time of open revolt by the more implacable and flagrant disunionists. Even after South Carolina had seceded, there was a hope that the mischief would go no further. Georgia was believed to be for the Union still, and, doubtless, was by a large majority. North Carolina was known to detest and abhor almost unanimously the absurd and disloyal dogmas of South Carolina. Northern Alabama was full of Unionists, who kept the old flag flying over Huntsville for months after the war began. Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia voted, the two latter by immense majorities, against secession, thus condemning and repudiating the action of South Carolina. So late as the middle of April, 1861, it seemed that the great body of Southern people loved the Union and would adhere to it, notwithstanding the fact that South Carolina had "seceded" in December previously, and a condition of war had been brewing in Charleston harbor from the first day of her overt treason.

Those who remember the facts we record and recall, know the desperate knavery, the fraud, the conspiracies and the terrorisms, which were practised by the leaders in the revolt, to stifle the Union sentiment in the South. Elections were overawed, returns favorable to secession were forged, secret sessions of Legislatures were held, and many deeds of infernal wickedness transacted, that durst not be done in open day, even in the terrorized South.

In the end, the conspirators carried their point. Loyal States were pronounced by their corrupt leaders to have "seceded," and tens of thousands of true-hearted original Union men, under a wrong education, believed it to be their duty then to "go with their State." And hence the apparent unity and strength of the rebellion—based upon what had appeared so shortly before a largely predominant loyalty to the Union.

But it is easy to see that a hopeful change is coming about. There are many signs appearing—not in one part, but in many parts of the South—that a reaction is going on, and that the rebellion is almost as weak now as it was in the early months of 1861. We need not specify what these signs are. They are published from day to day in our columns. They consist of articles from almost every newspaper organ in the Confederacy, condemning the "despondent language" of rebel citizens, and denouncing as "traitors" those who are beginning to talk of "the reconstruction of the Union." They consist of admissions from rebel citizens in Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina, that the "Union restored" would be better than their present sufferings, and that they crave peace on any terms that are honorable.

We are quite satisfied that the time is at hand when the Government may properly inaugurate measures to encourage the return of seceded States to the Union. The day of passion is past with hundreds of thousands in the South whose hearts were "fired" in the early stages of the war; and they will listen to overtures now to which they have been deaf heretofore.

It will be said by some who may have an interest in prolonging the war, that the first overtures should come from those who of their own free will became rebels. A great and a paternal Government should not be too punctilious when so much happiness or misery of its citizens is at stake. Our Government is assured of the repentance and humiliation of large communities that were lately defiant and belligerent; and it is strong enough to offer an amnesty every day in the year to those who will return to allegiance.

Our Government should disabuse the minds of Southern people of unnecessary fears, and give them encouragement to turn against their leaders and return to the Union. It should not be forgotten that the mass of Southern citizens were Union men at the beginning of this war. Let them have credit for that. They were defrauded into the rebellion. But as they "went with their States" in that case, so will they more gladly now "go with their States" when the latter come back to the Union. They have no political sentiments to prevent, but much to confirm them in this return to their first love,—the old Union,—which they left with pain and under protest. Let us have these Union men back again, on terms that will make them honor and love us.

Conscripts on the March.

We learn by telegraph from Washington that a thousand conscripts a day are now arriving at the Army of the Potomac, and attaching themselves to the old regiments. "They go forward," says the telegram, "in excellent spirits." Substitutes are offering themselves at very cheap rates, both in Philadelphia and Washington, as well as at other points where drafting is going on. Prices range from one hundred to two hundred dollars, and cases are reported where persons voluntarily and freely offer themselves as substitutes for their drafted friends.

A thousand conscripts a day, and the volume constantly increasing! The ranks of the army will soon be filled up at this rate. The shadowy regiments will soon be full-bodied. The skeleton brigades will quickly swell out to their proper size of four full regiments. The divisions and corps will be proportionately enlarged; and the whole army, strengthened by this influx of vitality, inspired by this fresh and lively spirit, will feel itself ready for harder work and new campaigns.

The conscripts, it is said, go in excellent cheer, and they are doubtless gladly welcomed in the army by their veteran comrades. Both parties will be benefited by the association. The raw recruits will learn soldiering from the experience of the veterans and the veterans will learn from the new arrivals the spirit and determination of the country. They will see that though they have borne the burden and heat of the day, tens of thousands of their countrymen are still willing to aid them in their efforts. Their burdens will be lightened, their confidence increased, their hopes and their patriotism brightened and freshened.

What would Gov. SEYMOUR do? Would he turn back this host of conscript soldiers now marching to join the ranks? Would he weed them out from the ranks they have entered, and leave the brigades and regiments as thin as ever? Would he substitute the driblets that have been latterly flowing into the army by volunteering for the mighty stream that the conscription is sweeping into it? Would he poll them to see whether Democrats or Republicans are most in number?

It looks as if we would soon be able to enter upon another and the final campaign against the sole formidable army of the rebellion. It looks as if our army with full ranks, would soon be sweeping over Virginia and administering the last blow to this accursed rebellion. We hope that our Governor will get through with his statistical argument before this is accomplished. It will be a sad thing if he does not.

The Perils We Have Escaped.

In Gov. SEYMOUR'S first letter to the President, there is one bit of information given which the Government ought at once to adopt the most active measures to prevent any future mob taking advantage of. The Governor, in descanting upon the late riots, says that the National authorities were so badly prepared for the emergency that they "could not even man their own forts," and for a time "these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New-York." "*One thousand men*," he adds, "*could have seized them all, and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping, and of the City itself*." We are really thankful that the Governor did not inform the rioters of this fact when he addressed them from the steps of the City Hall. For, if he had done so, who can doubt, after what we saw in this City, that the "thousand men" would have been forthcoming instanter, and before that night's sun had set, we should have seen the guns of the harbor-forts turned upon our City and our shipping? Who can doubt that *ten* thousand from the riotous classes of this City would have rushed to the aid of the first thousand? And who can tell what would have been the upshot of all this? We know very well what would have been the final upshot of it. We know that the rioters would have been ground to powder by the power of the people and the Government. But who can say what bloodshed there might have been in our streets, what destruction of property, what fights in our harbor, when all the riotous elements of New-York, stimulated by blood, and fired by passion and whisky, would have ravaged the City, under the protection of the fortifications in the harbor, held by their allies?

The same danger arising from the want of a sufficient force in our harbor forts, but coming from another source than the rioters, is mentioned in the communication of Gen. WOOL to Gov. SEYMOUR, which the latter gentleman incorporates in his letter to the President. Gen. WOOL says that the City was defenceless—that there were but five hundred and fifty men to garrison the eight forts—that there is no vessel-of-war in the harbor or hereabouts that could be available in less than ten days—that even if the guns in the forts were manned, the City could not be protected from an attack by an iron-clad steamer—and that "in our present condition (June 30,) from want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama*, or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property." He truly says that the "City of New-York, the emporium of the country, is of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control;" yet "the condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it."

In view of these revelations of Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. WOOL—the one asserting that New-York is, or lately was, at the mercy of a thousand rioters, and the other asserting that it is, or lately was, at the mercy of a single one of the rebel pirates which for a year past have been hovering along our coast—we demand what is the immediate and imperative duty of the Government? We know very well that our harbor forts are better manned now than they were during the riot, and that a thousand or ten thousand rioters, would be taught a fearful lesson if they were to make any demonstration against them. But even admitting this, and admitting also that a rebel wooden vessel would find it easier to get to the bottom of the bay than "into our harbor," we ask if all contingencies have been provided against? The Government cannot afford to run any risk here. The interests and peace of this great City cannot afford to be imperiled. As Gen. WOOL says: "It is of more importance to the Government than all other cities under its control."

There are elements of danger in our midst and round about us, on the land and on the wave. The Government is now forewarned of each of them; let it be forearmed for all of them. Let the conscripts from all round the country be promptly forwarded to Gen. MEADE; and let there be a sufficient force of practiced troops kept within gunshot of this City, to guard the public property and maintain the National authority. The local militia and the loyal citizens of all classes should themselves be always prepared to protect property, maintain order, and uphold the public peace.

The Social and Political Status of the Southern Negro.

The great argument on which the apologists of Slavery, both at the North and the South, used to rely, before the war, was that the amalgamation of the two races would be the inevitable consequence of emancipation, and amalgamation, of course, involved the degradation and debasement of the superior race. The way in which this alarming conclusion was reached was by taking it for granted that as soon as the negroes were free, intermarriages between them and the whites would inevitably follow; and this theory was so firmly held by the more ignorant portion of the Southern population, that they looked on an Anti-Slavery man with a sort of not unreasonable disgust, as a gentleman who, if he had a daughter, was longing eagerly to see her united in the bonds of wedlock with a full-blooded African. The idea that amalgamation could go on *without* marriage, strange as it may appear to those who know the condition of Southern society, never seems to have occurred to the majority of Pro-Slavery writers, and nothing was more common than to hear a Slavery propagandist, fresh from plantation life—and perfectly well aware that the pure negro has almost entirely disappeared from the South, and has been replaced by mulattos of every shade of color—talk of the physical consequences of the success of the Abolitionists as the most horrible feature in their crusade against "the peculiar institution."

What made it all the more amusing—we will not confer upon it the dignity of calling it absurd—was that the relations of the two races at the North furnished the best possible proof that the strongest protection against amalgamation was furnished by making the black a free man. Here, where he is free, it is notorious that the personal repugnance toward him felt by the white race is strong to a degree unknown at the South, and which fills Southern writers with well affected indignation. This repugnance is perhaps the strongest protection we could possibly have against an intermixture of races, and it becomes almost complete when by giving negroes the rights of freemen, we give them also the prejudices, the pride and the conscience of freemen. We may rely upon it that we are never less likely to mingle their blood with ours, than when, instead of being cattle in the farmer's yards, negro women are the lawful wives of lawful husbands, or else the daughters of men in whom the possession of a home and of independence has roused a human sense of honor, and a human regard for decency.

The "blatherskite" school of politicians at the North are now endeavoring to persuade us that the political consequences of emancipation would be as awful as the ethnological ones, and that just as soon as the negro ceases to be a slave nothing can prevent him marrying into his master's family; so also if he be taken from out of the condition of the ox or the ass, there is no position in which we could possibly place him short of that of a *voting* citizen of the United States.

The objections to the bestowal of any such dignity upon the Southern blacks we see as clearly and feel as strongly as anybody. We believe firmly that in the present condition of society, and of human nature, or any condition which they are either of them likely to attain for many generations to come,—we will not say how many lest we should be set down as pessimists—the admission of such a body of men as those now or lately living in Slavery to the possession of the suffrage would inevitably bring about, and in a very short space of time, the destruction of popular institutions on this continent. We are running enough risk already amongst ourselves from the ignorance and corruption of white voters, for us to have a particle of doubt as to the effect upon them of the addition of a few millions of black voters, who, far from having any knowledge of the science of government, have a vast majority of them still to learn the art of supplying their own daily wants. Inasmuch as we consider the notion that the franchise is anything but a privilege to be bestowed, to be dangerous and fallacious, we should consider any proposal to confer it on men whose history, antecedents and character afford the fullest ground for believing them incapable of exercising it without danger to themselves and their neighbors, to be little short of insane. On this point we and the stupidest or most knavish Copperhead of all the crowd are perfectly agreed.

But when they tell us that in a Democratic Republic a man who is not deemed wise enough or honest enough to vote, must of necessity be treated as a beast of the field or wild animal; that as soon as American citizens cease to look upon a person as "free and enlightened," they must needs look upon him as *a thing* to be bought and sold, we beg to differ *in toto*. There is nothing in our manners, our ideas, or our system of government, which opposes itself in the slightest degree to the possession, by our negroes, of human rights, while excluded from a share in the Government. We exclude women and aliens from it, and yet we allow them to possess their own persons and their own earnings without scandalizing the world by our inconsistency. We allow Indians to live among us, or on our border, under the protection of our laws, and in full enjoyment of their property, and nobody thinks of recommending their reduction to Slavery as an inevitable consequence of the opinion entertained by nine-tenths of the community, that they are unfit to share, even with the "laboring population" of Massachusetts, the honors and responsibilities of the franchise. And it must not be forgotten, that the very men who tell us that the negro once emancipated, his admission to citizenship would flow logically from the principles on which our Government is based, are the very men who assure us that there is nothing illogical in covering such an institution as Slavery by such a document as the Declaration of Independence, and ask us to believe that after having for nearly ninety years submitted without question or discomfort to the spectacle of some millions of blacks living under a Republican Government, on Southern soil, in the condition of oxen or asses, we shall be so shocked and outraged by seeing them living on it in the same condition and with the same rights as our own women and minors, or as three-fourths of the population of Great Britain, that we shall forget all our prejudices against them and insist upon their admission to political equality with ourselves, though it involve the destruction or degradation of the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Condition of Military Affairs—The Difficulties of Gen. Rosecrans' Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

In forming judgments at the North of Gen. ROSECRANS' campaigns, it must always be borne in mind that he has an enormous line of communication to guard. From Louisville to Nashville, 185 miles, every bridge over the smallest creek is guarded by a detachment, and frequently by a stockade fort. Bowling Green is strongly fortified, and held by a considerable force. Nashville is a fortified and garrisoned city, with several thousand troops about it. Murfreesboro is a fortress, and for nearly a hundred miles south of the Cumberland every station and bridge and height is strongly guarded. All this demands a great many troops, so that probably the number of effective men ROSECRANS could count upon has been far less than is usually supposed at the North. Besides, the game of war in this country is a complicated and wide one, and each move must be influenced by moves on other portions of the board.

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland was always dependent, to a greater or less degree, on the success of Gen. GRANT'S perilous movements. When, at length, Gen. ROSECRANS did move, he attained, while losing but few men, all the results of a great victory. There is no doubt that BRAGG might have fought many a battle and not lost so many men as he has done by these skillful manœuvres of our forces. He has nothing now which could stand a day anywhere before this magnificent army of ROSECRANS'. Still he may yet, by rapid movements, cut in on our line of communications, and do us much damage. Our advance must be cautious. Further, the mountainous districts in the north of Alabama and Georgia are but poorly supplied with provisions at any time, and now have been thoroughly stripped. We must have abundance of supplies near at hand. What the future line or lines of ROSECRANS' advance will be, no one can certainly predict. He will, no doubt, flank Chattanooga, and eventually compel its capitulation. He may march direct into the heart of Georgia, but I confess for one, seeing the difficulty our well-appointed army has everywhere in making an invasion, and the immense expense of men necessary in sustaining our lines of communication, that I expect little from invasion. We may "hold, occupy and possess" some important point in Georgia, and so pass the Winter. Whether ROSECRANS will send off a detachment into Eastern Tennessee, where the sufferings of the noble loyalists still cry to Heaven, is equally problematical. The true relief for Eastern Tennessee ought to have come from Kentucky, where BURNSIDE had his forces all prepared for a grand movement, when his gallant corps, the Ninth, was carried off to Vicksburgh. Whether ROSECRANS will feel that the long and difficult line up the East Tennessee and Georgia road—110 miles, it should be remembered, from Chattanooga to Knoxville—can be kept up by the forces he has at command, no one but himself can know. The whole country cries for the deliverance of that much-suffering region, and it is much to be hoped that to the army of the Cumberland will be committed the task.

The truth is, the campaign of the South, on the rebel side, has come pretty much into the guerrilla condition—that is, the whole country is overrun with bands of outlaws and plunderers, who rob, thieve and burn, and who principally scourge their own countrymen, not always making any careful discrimination between loyalists and rebels. There is no safety anywhere in Tennessee, five miles away from the military lines. A guerrilla theft and murder were committed this week within sight of Nashville; and as I passed over the road in Kentucky, near Bowling-green, we were informed that a guerrilla party had just crossed the track. These guerrillas have lost all pretence of carrying on war in any civilized manner. They now always rob their prisoners; sometimes they knock them on the head, sometimes they strip them and insult them, sometimes they torture them. Their own loyal neighbors they of course show no mercy to; breaking furniture, destroying gardens, burning barns, and even now and then murdering women. You may rely upon it, these are all facts now in "life on the border." As a consequence, our men are becoming excessively exasperated at them. With the improvements in our cavalry, and the prolonged experience we have gained, the guerrilla bands are more and more broken up; and it is observed that our men return *with fewer prisoners* than they used to. So barbarity begets severity.

You observe that Gen. ROSECRANS is attempting to break up these plundering practices by mounting his infantry and setting them to scour the country—a plan which is objected to strongly by some of the old military men in the army, who urge that it spoils "the finest infantry in the world," and does not make good cavalry.

Eventually, I believe the great weapon used against the guerrillas, will be the men who know the country—every path and road—even better than they do—the armed negroes. The latter, as is well known, are good riders, and they would make an excellent mounted guard to scour the country and protect peaceful citizens.

It should be remembered that no State Government can possibly be organized in Tennessee till these marauding bands are broken up. To attempt an organization now, and to hold elections, would merely be to expose all the unprotected Union men in the State to the violence and thieveries of these outlaws. It is the opinion of all who are best informed here, that the effort to frame a State Government should be postponed till the country is well cleared of these gentry.

It will show how rapid the change toward loyalty is, to mention that in Lincoln County—one of the most rabid secession counties of the State—4,300 persons applied lately to take the oath of allegiance. Deserters are coming in continually by squads, from BRAGG'S army, mostly Tennesseans, who reinlist in our Tennessee regiments. I know of one deserter—a Captain—who is now in Nashville recruiting for a company of cavalry. He has filled his ranks without difficulty.

In this region, you may depend upon it, the rebellion is rapidly disintegrating. C. L. B.

Speech of Gen. Shepley at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 10.

An immense audience crowded the City Hall to-night to greet Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana. He made a speech two hours in length, which was received with enthusiastic applause. He defended the measures of the Government in quelling the rebellion, and vindicated the course of Gen. BUTLER. He hoped the last drop of Union blood and the last dollar of Union money would be expended before the Government would treat with the rebels on a basis of separation.

The process of restoration did not seem difficult to him. Ignore the rebel Government, put Union men in power, and let them bring back the States into the Union. The rebels had no part in the Government. The first gun against Fort Sumter sounded the death-knell of the institution which caused the rebellion. He was willing to trust the Union men of the South to settle the Slavery question. He said, emphatically, that no offer had been made by the State of Louisiana to return to the Union. No public meetings had been held to authorize a Committee to apply to the President. The Louisiana Committee acted for a few wealthy planters. The Government had done everything in their power to welcome Louisiana back into the arms of the Union. Gen. BUTLER for a long time permitted the New-Orleans authorities to govern the city, until all hopes were lost of inducing them to return to their allegiance. If Louisiana had chosen she might have returned into the Union and never have known the evils of war. He wished to vindicate the Government from the aspersion that anything but the most cordial hand of welcome had been held out to the return of any State to the Union; Louisiana would return to the Union; and in the same mode we could win back all the rebel States. First, put down the rebel arms; then depose their self-constituted Government, and give time for the people to recover from the pressure to which they have been subjected. We must sustain them until able to stand alone. We must put the civil authority in the hands of loyal and pure citizens. We must put down their evil combination, and breathe into their atmosphere a brighter and purer air.

The audience was composed of all classes of citizens. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

At 10 o'clock the Democrats serenaded Hon. S. S. HAYS, of Chicago, who addressed a large assembly from the balcony of the Preble House, favoring the suppression of the rebellion, but censuring the course of the Government. He was followed by other speakers.

The Western visitors mostly left for their homes to-day, some *via* Canada, and others *via* New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—A number of persons were prostrated by the intense heat yesterday and the day previous, and several deaths occurred in consequence. MICHAEL NEWMAN, an undertaker, doing business at No. 148 Court-street, died on account of the heat.....THOMAS BURNS, a carpenter, residing at No. 169 Smith-street, while about starting for Staten Island, on Sunday, felt a strange feeling, and returned to his room. He lingered until night, when he expired.....A blind man, who has for years been stationed near the corner of Sands and Fulton streets, soliciting alms, dropped down dead on the sidewalk, near the corner of Main and Water streets, yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife. The body was taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. Inquests were held on the above cases, and verdicts that death was caused by the intense heat were rendered.

A servant girl employed in the family of Mr. PALMER, in Franklin-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and died in consequence shortly thereafter. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a meeting last evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Comptroller sent in a communication calling attention to the fact that a number of lots owned by the City, were occupied by persons who paid no rent. In some instances houses had been erected upon them. A resolution, referring the matter to a Special Committee of three to examine and report, was adopted. Aldermen O'KEEFE, STRONG and NEWMAN were appointed such Committee. A number of resolutions and ordinances were adopted, directing lots to be filled up, and dug down, and vacant lots to be fenced. After some further business, the Board adjourned until the first Monday of October. All the public offices are to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, except the offices of the Collector and Street Commissioner, where one clerk in each shall remain open daily until 4 o'clock P. M.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of a man was found near Ford's Dock yesterday morning, and taken in charge by Coroner HEGEMAN. The deceased appeared to be about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, with black hair. Had on light-grey pantaloons, blue striped overshirt, light calico undershirt, linen drawers, and boots with the tops off. On examining the body an extensive bruise was discovered over the right eye, and a gash about three inches in length behind the left ear, such as might have been caused by a sharp instrument. The remains were taken to the Dead-house, where a *post-mortem* examination will be made.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, about 25 years of age, was picked up in the Narrows on Sunday. It was perfectly nude. Deceased had sandy hair, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height. Coroner BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, L. I., took charge of the remains.

ITEMS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

In Rochester.

The following letters are published in the Rochester papers:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

To P. M. Bromley, D. D. T. Moore and Henry Hebing, Committee of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States decides that he will give credit for every man enlisted from every town or ward in our Congressional District in excess of the quota appointed to that town or ward upon previous calls, and also all persons enlisted subsequent to the 10th day of November last, when the report of our Military Committee to the Adjutant-General of the State bears date. The name of every person so claimed to be credited must appear on the muster-rolls filed in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. He thinks it imprudent, on the score of public policy, to suspend the draft in any district, for the mere purpose of settling the number to be discharged, inasmuch as discharges can be made as well afterward, and before the men are mustered into service, provided the proof is furnished before the time they are required to report. ALFRED ELY.

The following letter from the Provost-Marshal has also been received by the Committee:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1863.

Hon. P. M. Bromley, D. D. T. Moore and Henry Hebing, Committee of the Common Council of the City of Rochester, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the hand of Hon. ALFRED ELY, of the resolutions of the Common Council of the City of Rochester, in reference to an allowance, which, it is claimed, should be made for troops heretofore furnished from your city.

Mr. ELY has very fully and earnestly presented the merits of the claim made by the Council, but my duty will not permit me to do more than act upon the proposition announced in my letter to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

You will perceive from the letter that the proof as to the facts upon which discharges are to be granted, must be presented by the Governor of the State, and my correspondence on the subject is, of necessity, conducted with that officer.

A copy of a letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, now being prepared, in reference to the nature of proof required, will be forwarded to you.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 8.

In the Third District yesterday, the Board of Enrollment only examined 48 conscripts, and of these 28 were given certificates of exemption, 7 showed receipts from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the payment of the commutation money, and 13 substitutes were accepted. During the week, in this District, there have been 351 conscripts examined. Of these 85 were exempted for alienage, 116 for physical disability, 6 as being over 45 years of age, 7 as being under 20 years old, 10 non-residents of the District, 14 the only sons of widows, 4 the only sons of aged and infirm parents, 3 the fathers of motherless children, 10 in the United States service March 3, 24 over 35 years and married, 27 as having paid the commutation money, 4 reported for duty, and 41 presented accepted substitutes.

In the Fourth District the Board examined 93 cases yesterday, exempting 72, giving certificates to 5 who had paid the commutation money, and accepting 16 conscripts.

In this district the Board of Enrollment have examined 680 men during the week, the result of the examination being as follows: Exempted for alienage, 174; for physical disability, 266; over 45 years of age, 8; non-residents in the district, 29; only sons of aged and infirm parents, 38; fathers of motherless children, 13; election by dependent parents, 5; two members of the family now in the United States service, 5; only son liable to do military duty, 3; convicted of felony, 1. Fifty men reported for duty, 19 paid the commutation money, and 31 furnished accepted substitutes.

The camp at Long Island received large accessions in numbers yesterday; about 40 came from Worcester, about 30 from New-Bedford, a number from Taunton, and several from Concord.

The rush to the Provost-Marshal-General's office for passes to visit the Conscript Camp is very great, but it may be well to say that he has decided to issue no more, and the only way now to reach Long Island is to obtain a pass from Gen. DEVENS, the military commandant.

The transport steamer *De Molay* is to take about 800 conscripts to the Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac, and she will probably sail the first of the week.

In Providence.

From the Journal, Aug. 8.

In the First District, yesterday, 16 drafted men passed the Board without exemption; 15 substitutes were accepted, and 18 were discharged from the draft—8 for physical disability, 3 for non-residence, 1 for alienage, 2 for unsuitableness of age, 1 because two of same family in the service, 1 was in the service, and 2 commuted. One man, ALMERIN L. ACKLEY, Jr., of Portsmouth, worked the substitute mine for three days, and presented the eleventh man, who was accepted, to his no small gratification.

In the Second District, the whole number examined was 73. Of these 10 were held for service, 14 were exempted, 36 substitutes were accepted, and 13 rejected.

How it Works in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 10.

On Saturday the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District had not completed the hearing of claimants for exemption from the Fourteenth Ward. Although the Board has worked diligently from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it has been found impossible to dispose of more than an average of sixty cases per day, and at the same time do justice to the Government and the citizen. The present week will be devoted to the Fourteenth Ward, and the time of the citizens in other Wards will be extended until such time as the Board can reach their cases.

Those who have had occasion to visit Broad and Spring Garden streets while the claims for exemption were being heard or substitutes examined, have seen numerous exhibitions of patience and tranquility, avarice and liberality, and, in fact, all the phases to which human nature is subject. At first, when the thing was new, modest and unassuming men stood no chance in competing with the bold and go-ahead genius who came with the determination to be heard, and would not allow any regard for the convenience of others to stop him in his project. But Capt. LANE and Commissioner BARRETT soon put an end to this, and lines were drawn upon the principle of first come first serve. Here was an opportunity for the display of unlimited patience.

Although it was announced time and time again that no more than sixty persons could be heard in any one day, men would persist in standing in line for a whole day after the number had swelled to over 300. Of course scores went home weary and disappointed, and many have spent day after day for a week in the vain attempt to reach the door. Their misfortune was that they did not get up early enough. The early birds monopolized all the good places. Finally some enterprising youths hit upon the expedient of being ahead of even the early birds, by taking stations at night and waiting until morning when the office opened. Those who first thought of the scheme did well, but soon so many came at night with the same design that some who came at 5 o'clock one night left at that hour the next without securing an interview with the members of the Board. Those who had time to spare have succeeded in making money out of this desire to get in. They took position in line and then sold out to the highest bidder. Others who had business to be there and who stood in line and anxious to present a claim for exemption had not been able to resist the offer of five or ten dollars for their position.

On Saturday we saw one man, a mechanic, sell his position twice, both times when within three or four of the door. But the day's work netted him $11. In another case, a man in daily attendance sold out so often during two weeks that he was enabled to purchase a substitute, and thus release himself from the effect of the draft. But few men have the patience to do as this man did. As the party selling out leaves the line altogether, to take position at the foot, no objection is made to the speculation by any one, as no person's chance is postponed by the operation. "The man who does not read the newspaper" lost $20 by reason of his neglect. He was in a hurry and gave $20 for an early chance. After getting inside he tendered the $300 exemption fee, and was astonished to learn that he paid his $20 for nothing, as the Board had no authority to receive the exemption money, and that a visit to the Collector of the Internal Revenue was necessary, with a return visit to the Board in order to produce his receipt and secure a certificate of exemption from the draft.

The substitute brokers are the pests of the neighborhood, and a citizen who brings his own substitute without calling in the aid of the broker, must look to it lest he is not outbid and his man run off. Much indignation has been expressed by citizens at the conduct of the Policemen, who have used their official position to ascertain who were substitutes, and thus enable the brokers to operate. These policemen do not belong to the District, and Lieut. WHITE should have them reported to the Mayor, in order that they may not interfere either with substitutes or in securing positions out of turn for favored ones. Between the crowd in line and the substitutes at the windows in the second story of the building, there is no lack of amusement for those who are compelled to go before the Board. The substitutes are a good-natured set of men, although a little pressing at times in their appeals to pedestrians for tobacco or a bottle! The tobacco often finds its way up, the bottle seldom or never. Within the building the gentlemen composing the Board have a trying time of it, in the effort made to dispose of each case in such a manner as not to leave the impression, in case of rejection, that injustice has been done. A circular has just been received by the Boards of Enrollment, containing instructions that in cases of doubt the doubt must be resolved in favor of the Government. Notwithstand the greatest care and caution, the exemptions in the Fourteenth Ward now sum up fully sixty per cent., and the Ward not all disposed of! As an evidence of the delicate duty imposed upon the surgeons, take the case of defective eyes. The circular to the surgeons contains the following instructions upon this particular subject:

"Total loss of sight, loss of sight of right eye, cataract, loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

Other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use, *e. g.*, chronic opthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis, (if real,) ectropion, entropion, &c. Myopia, unless very decided, or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not cause for exemption."

The difficulty of reconciling the apparent contradictions of this paragraph was made manifest in a case on Saturday. A gentleman claimed exemption on account of a defect in one eye. The other eye was good. The claimant was fortified with numerous certificates, but the surgeon could not make up his mind that the claim should be allowed. The claimant undertook to "argue the point," and it was evident that he had studied the above clause thoroughly, and was loth to believe that it did not apply to his case. "Why, Sir," said he, "I claim my exemption under the clause, 'other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use.'" "That is very true," said Dr. WELLS; "but that those who drew up that code did not intend to decide that *every* defect in the eye, although it affects its integrity, was cause for exemption, is apparent by the clause following: "Myopia, (shortsighted,) unless very decided, is not cause for exemption." Finally Dr. WELLS left the decision to the Board, whereupon it was disposed of by the simple question: "Is the defect such as to impair the man's efficiency as a soldier?" A reply in the negative caused the claim for exemption to be overruled. But in cases of inward disease the Surgeon is still more exercised. A man presents himself and lays claim to exemption on the ground of having the heart disease. As the party is naturally excited, owing to the interview, it is difficult to distinguish between palpitation caused by this and the same effect caused by the disease. The certificate and affidavit of a responsible physician will determine the decision of the Surgeon. As the parties do not always bring these certificates, or neglect to have them sworn to, much confusion results, and oftentimes when a party is returning with the amended certificate, and is admitted out of turn, those in line, not knowing the facts, get the impression that favoritism is being displayed by the Board. The necessity for the most thorough examination, where the disease is not visible, both in the case of the conscript, who may possibly be simulating, and the substitute, who may desire to conceal a defect, consumes a great deal of time, and renders it impossible to hurry through the work faster than at present. If the Government desires to avail itself of drafted men before Christmas, it should appoint at least a half a dozen more surgeons for each district. Parties exempted receive a certificate of the fact, for which no charge is made. It is believed that the Board will be ready to take up the Fifteenth Ward on Monday next, when it is proposed to receive a certain number each day, according to the number on the notice.

The Draft in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 10.

The draft in this city was concluded to-day. It passed off quietly, though every necessary precaution was taken. Six employes of the telegraph office were drafted.

Massachusetts Troops.

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT AT HOME.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Forty-second Massachusetts regiment arrived here this morning, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, with other military bodies, escorted the gallant Forty-second regiment through the city.

THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT HOMEWARD BOUND.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts regiment arrived here early this morning, and left at 7 o'clock for home, *via* the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts regiment, Col. MESSER, has arrived here from Port Hudson on its way home. The regiment is 830 strong.

From Yucatan.

THE STATE SURRENDERED TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

By the arrival of the schooner *Castor*, Capt. LEEHUSEN, from Sisal, we learn that the State of Yucatan had on the 9th July surrendered to the revolutionists, and when Capt. LEEHUSEN sailed everything was quiet.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull. Small sales Green Bay Club at $1 06. CORN in moderate demand; sales at 51½c.@55½c. OATS dull at 53c. WHISKY quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—12c. on Corn and 14c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady at $1. CORN dull at ¼c.@½c. decline; sales at 48¼c.@48½c. OATS quiet at 34½c.@34¾c. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 79,050 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bush. Wheat.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium,
No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES,
At Manufacturers' prices.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
Executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BARBER—BOYD.—On Monday, July 10, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, JAMES BARBER and MARY A., daughter of Frederick S. Boyd, all of this City. No cards.

SYNNOTT—WORTHINGTON.—In Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., of New-York, Rev. S. H. SYNNOTT, Rector of Christ Church, and Miss ALICE T., daughter of John R. Worthington, Esq.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of G. P. and Josephine Benjamin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Secor, No. 146 East Houston-st.

BROWNING.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 9, HALL STEPHEN BROWNING, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Astoria, L. I.

BUCKBEE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, EDWIN ALANSON BUCKBEE, only son of Mary and the late Alanson K. Buckbee.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Albion-place, (4th-st., near 2d-av.)

☞ California papers please copy.

BROOKE.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mr. JOSIAH BROOKE, in his 70th year, formerly of London, Eng.

GRISCOM.—In Burlington, N. J., MARY H., daughter of the late Prof. John Griscom, of New-York, aged 61 years.

HOBLITZELL.—Of congestion of the liver, on Monday morning, Aug. 10, HENRY HOBLITZELL, Sr., Esq., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Aird Dempsey, M. D., Hoboken, N. J., aged 74 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Cumberland (Md.) and Wheeling (Western Virginia) papers will please copy.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 10, Dr. THEODORE KIRBY, son of Dr. S. R. Kirby, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, No. 31 West Washington place, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 9, from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburgh, Maj. PHILIP J. KEARNY, 11th New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Saugerties, Ulster County, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock P. M.

KEMPTON.—In Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 10, suddenly, with congestion of the brain, CLARA, only daughter of John and Clara N. Kempton, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. William Adams, corner Washington-av. and 6th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 5 o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 4:10.

LOVETT.—On Monday, Aug. 10, of consumption, MARTHA M., wife of George H. Lovett, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 37th-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MERRIAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

MASON.—On Monday, Aug. 10, KATIE V., daughter of Charles J. and Lavinia Mason, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 184 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock.

MORRO.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, CLARA FREDERICA MORRO, only child of August and Sarah Morro, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family and of Mrs. Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 31st-st.

OVERBAUGH.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, GILBERT SNOWDEN, infant son of A. W. and Mary A. Overbaugh.

RANDELL.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Aug. 8, GEORGE HAMMOND, son of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of its parents, corner 1st-av. and 124th-st.

SOUTHMAYD.—In Wilton, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, FANNIE OGDEN, infant daughter of Frederick A. Southmayd, of this City, aged 15 months.

SMEDBERG.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Aug. 10, ISABELLA RENWICK, infant daughter of Adolphus and Mary L. Smedberg, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

THOMAS.—Of meningetis, in Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 10, MARGARET E. A. THOMAS, daughter of Effie and the late William Thomas, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her uncle, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, Aug. 10, after a long illness, SARAH M., the wife of George Taylor, aged 50 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 West 45th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

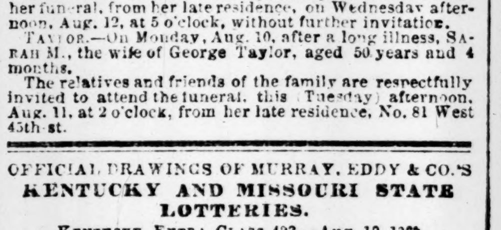
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 423.—Aug. 10, 1863.
1, 74, 13, 70, 4, 23, 35, 49, 66, 16, 75, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Aug. 10, 1863.
28, 35, 64, 20, 27, 57, 44, 65, 18, 38, 68, 23, 39, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

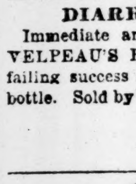
REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. As ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce sleep, the same result attends the NITROUS OXIDE. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN by this process.
OFFICE, No. 22 BOND-ST.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular. J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY—POLLAK & SON, No. 357 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigar-holders cut to order. A large assortment of genuine goods always on hand. Repairing, boiling in wax, amber put on, covers of silver or German silver fixed, at the shortest notice.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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Orders and Opinions Regarding the Draft.

War Department, Provost-Marshal
General's Office, Washington, Aug. 6, 1863.

Circular, No. 64.—I. The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or the war, and which may, by chance, be drawn in the draft, shall be stricken by the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the names thus stricken from them.

The men, whose names may be so drawn and stricken from the rolls of any district, shall be credited on the quota of that district; and their places shall not be filled from the 50 per cent. drawn to cover exemptions under the 2d section of the Enrollment act.

II. Boards of Enrollment are reminded that Sections 13 and 17 of the Enrollment act, require that substitutes shall be "acceptable."

Boards must satisfy themselves in each case, as to the acceptability, in all respects, of the substitute. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case cannot be specified: but the conditions which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfill should be observed in regard to substitutes.

III. The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, are published for the information of all officers of this Bureau, and for their guidance in the cases specified, and in analogous cases:

—In case of a father claiming exemption for a son under seventh clause of second section of the Enrollment act, on the ground that he has already furnished two sons to the military service, one of whom is now dead.

OPINION.

"The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the Enrolling Act, because that provision requires that there shall be *two* members of the same family in the military service *at the same time*, to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted."

—With regard to liability to draft of members of the Enrollment Board and of Sutlers.

OPINION.

"It seems that under the comprehensive and imperative language of the Enrolling Act, Sutlers, together with the members of the Enrolling Board, are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in the military service it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field; but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens."

—In case of exemptions obtained by means of false affidavits.

OPINION.

So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the enrolling Board is declared by the law to be "final" upon the question of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any other *quasi* judicial body, may revise its own action and correct any errors which it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it should be vacated and held for naught. The party should then be held for military duty as though no such certificate had been issued. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim on the party drafted, he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War."

—In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of 1862, by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

OPINION.

"No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this they may well be without their being in the military service' in the sense of the Enrolling Act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted, or to have been formally entered into the service for which they were drafted, but on the contrary, were excused therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government, in Colt's establishment. It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War, as 'in the service of the Government,' and such service most clearly cannot exempt them."

—In case of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from military service, or a man already in that service.

OPINION.

"A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account, cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. To be 'acceptable' in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service. But an enlisted man has disqualified and absolutely disabled himself from performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government.

If the Board of Enrollment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption, because of a substitute furnished, who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so, on a proper showing is undeniable—the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains."

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

The War in Tennessee.

A STRINGENT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANGER.

Headquarters District of the Cumberland,
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1863.

General Orders No. 8.—That the rules prescribed by General Orders No. 175, from Department Headquarters, may be properly enforced within this District, it is ordered:

That all persons hereinafter named, who may now be, or who may hereafter come within the Military District of the Cumberland, comprising all that portion of the Department of the Cumberland lying north of the Duck River, and who shall not have a ready reported therein, shall report at once, in person, to the nearest Post Commandant within the District, and submit to him their respective cases for adjudication:

Deserters from the rebel service:

Conscript agents, discharged soldiers, and followers of the rebel army:

Citizens who have been living within the rebel lines, or in any manner paying allegiance to their Government, up to the late period of their expulsion from this State:

And citizens claiming allegiance to the rebellion, who have not yet given satisfactory assurance of their peaceable conduct.

Let it be understood, that to remain within this district is to remain within the limits of the sovereignty of the United States, and the jurisdiction of its laws—civil where there are courts, military where there none; that to remain disclaiming allegiance to the Government that is sovereign, is to remain an alien; and that to a subject of no Government or to a hostile one, there is no right of domicile by the law of nations.

Let it be understood that oaths and paroles are obligations freely entered into, not exacted, by the Government of the United States, its officers or its agents; that to undertake such pledges, and voluntarily remain within a district held and occupied by our military forces, is to accept the condition upon which alone the slightest liberty could be allowed to the citizen; and that to accept this condition is to admit the binding obligation of the oath or of the parole, and the right and justice of the extreme penalty that may be affixed to its violation.

And let it be understood, that when the forces of the enemy have been driven beyond the borders, the stragglers and marauders that remain, relying upon plunder for subsistence, and the smallness of their number for escape from detection, are not waging a legitimate war, though they may harass our lines of communication, pillage property, public and private, and waylay and murder loyal citizens and soldiers; that the name of guerrilla, or partisan, or scout, or whatever title they may choose to assume, does not change their character or dignify their calling; that they are outlaws or spies, and enemies alike of all; and without a Government that will be responsible for the outrages they commit, are without protection from the rules of civilized warfare.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Wm. C. Russell, Capt. and Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 23,984 bbls. Flour, 152,075 bushels Wheat, 257,283 bushels Corn, 109,637 bushels Oats, 1,136 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, and prices have declined slightly. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 05	@$4 75
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 80	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 25	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $5 90@$6 70 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 320 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, and has been in moderate demand, at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 107,000 bushels, including Winter Western, at $1 38; Amber Western, at $1 26@$1 29; Red do., at $1 19@$1 25; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 04@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 97½c.@$1 13; White State, at $1 37; and Red do., choice, at $1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and quite heavy. Sales have been reported to-day of 96,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c., closing at 67½c., for sound Mixed Western; 65c.@67c. for unsound do.; 69c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@73c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 6,500 bushels. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 50c.@60c.; Western, at 62c.@65c.; State, at 68c.@70c., ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very dull and quite nominal.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, and sales have been made of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $11 50 for Old Mess; $13@$13 50, closing at $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in more demand at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,500 boxes. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 180 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules very quiet at 8c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags East India, part at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales since our last, 630 hhds., including Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11½c., and Cuba at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 85,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 45¼c.@46c., chiefly at 45½c.@45⅝c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., and 50 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ₱ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, respectively. For Bristol—30 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—150 tierces Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms. For Antwerp—70 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour, and for Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

Flour market quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; sales, 7,000 bushels ordinary Red Winter Illinois, at 99c.; 6,000 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 06. Corn dull and tending downward; sales 35,000 bushels, at 54c.@54½c.@55c. Oats lower; sales 8,000 bushels, at 53c. Whisky quiet—no sales. Canal Freights firm—12c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 10.

Flour dull. Wheat advancing; Southern White, $1 85@$1 90; Kentucky, $1 85. Corn dull. Whisky buoyant; sales 600 bbls, at 47c.@48c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Hudson	Aug. 11	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 13	New York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Scotia*, close on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Hudson*, close on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at

For the South Pacific, etc.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by by the *Northern Light*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks.—Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 Gramercy Park, June 25, 1863.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss Bean will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—Charles Anthon, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—Henry Drisler, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—Wm. G. Peck, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—Thomas Turner, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. Bacon, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURTEENTH-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y. Opens Sept. 23. Spacious building, well furnished, excellent table and healthy location. Instruction by able teachers and masters, in all the departments proper to female education. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS. —The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation: can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, neat and tidy girls, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in good style; makes bread and pies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as thorough servant; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first-class cook: is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; has three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman with best of City references, as chambermaid or laundress, in a small private family. Apply at No. 277 West 33d-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable Protestant girl, who entirely understands her business, and can take charge of a baby from its birth; an infant baby preferred. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 299½ 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman desires a situation in City or country as nurse; knows the care of children from their birth; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as children's nurse and seamstress; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A young girl wishes a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to going in the country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 6 Minetta-place, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as laundress and assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation; is a first-rate washer and ironer; an excellent chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS BELL-GIRL, &c.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as bell-girl and to go on errands; she is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Good references given.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT dressmaker a few more customers, by the day or week. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, requiring good faithful domestics of all nations, male and female, can be well suited by applying at MANNING'S first-class offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon. This agency has been 15 years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, with first-class City reference, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or as entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business. Address EXPERIENCE, care of Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk, or to make himself useful, by an experienced young man, with good City reference; or would act as light porter. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER, OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM—An experienced Englishman in the above branches, wishes a situation as above; is married, and would like a house furnished. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, having the best of reference, wishes a situation as above; will be found a valuable person about a gentleman's place. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

HELP WANTED

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Corner G and 23d sts.,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $50 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vleit, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED on a small place, near the City, a competent man to take the care of a garden and one horse. None need apply who cannot bring good references. Apply at No. 53 Chambers-st., 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a good woman to do general housework in the country, thirty miles from the City; a person to suit would find a very desirable home. Apply, with recommendations, to JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS plain cooking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Must be active and willing, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 54 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK FOR A PRIVATE family, one that understands her business and has good references. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, in basement.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, seamen, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $31 50 per month; also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,180 lower Post-office, giving references, name and address.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Call this day, Tuesday at No. 12 Washington-place at 1½ o'clock.

A BOY.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a flour and grain commission office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,657 New-York Post-office.

LAD WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE lad, in an importing house; one whose parents reside in the City; compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

AN ENTRY AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent entry and shipping clerk. None need apply except those having the highest recommendations both as to character and competency. Apply in own hand writing, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

WANTED—
BOOK-FOLDERS.
Apply to
E. McWHOOD,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FLORIST AND GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, to go a short distance out of the City to take charge of a place; English or Scotch preferred; a single or married man, without children. Call or address JASON ROGERS, Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—SILVER-PLATE BURNISHERS. None but experienced hands need apply.
E. P. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Broadway and Broome-st.

WANTED, IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE—A young man having a knowledge of the business, and willing to make himself useful. Address, with references, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A SOBER, steady single man, who can come well recommended from his last place and is well acquainted with farming. Such a person can have a steady place by inquiring at HYATT'S Life Balsam Office, No. 246 Grand-st.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, BOOK-keeping, &c. References. Address M. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A flour store; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply at 10 South-street, between 9 and 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 20 years of age, competent to open a set books by double entry, and attend to general office business. Address with reference, stating terms, L., Box No. 177 New-York P. O.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army case collars. 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st.,
New-York,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
43 bales UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,

as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burd n.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12 at 4 o'clock P. M., at Finley's Union Exercising Course, 71st-st., Bloomingdale Road, dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, very stylish and free driver, free from blemish, and can trot in 3 minutes; top buggy, built to order by one of our best City manufacturers, has been run but few times; set silver plated mounted single harness in perfect order; also two top buggies in good order.

Wm. Pettinger, Auctioneer.

POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—Three boats will be sold at the foot of Whitehall-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage,
Washington City, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Suits of Mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES and GLOVES, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugenies, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s., positively the last at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 16 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Ladies at the seaside or in the country will please, when ordering Corsets or Skirts to be sent by express, be careful in giving us
THEIR ADDRESS IN FULL.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, Aug. 7, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments. Applicants for appointment must be Graduates of Medicine, and of such physical ability as will enable them to endure hard field service. They will be examined previous to appointment by a Medical Board. Applications for permission to appear before an Examining Board must be sent to the Surgeon-General. No expenses allowed previous to appointment. Pay of Assistant Surgeon, $112 83; pay of Surgeon, $163.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling, No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This house, in addition to being built in the modern style, with the usual improvements, has had the advantage of undergoing a thorough overhauling and repair, including rich wall-papering and oil-painting, at an expense of at least $1,000. The yard is tastefully laid out as a garden, with very fine rose and other flowering shrubs and plants. The owner spared no expense to render it a pleasant and comfortable residence. It is now offered for sale in consequence of the family going to Europe. It can be seen any day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Terms.—One-half cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. If sold, possession will be given in the month of October. There is no incumbrance on the property, and the title is indisputable. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and deck, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 60 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 30x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 6 acres of land, large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of he Hudson; choice fruits, shade trees and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house; in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches; to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & FITTON,
No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Benj. S. Pier, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

A SNUG SHADY COTTAGE, FOUR FULL lots—One hour's ride from the City, pleasantly and healthily situated, near the depot; delightful view of the Hudson, on east side. For sale or exchange.
S. & E. SMITH, No. 461 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED, VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM, CONVENIENT TO THE CITY, FOR SALE A BARGAIN.—Buildings large, convenient, and in good order; abundance of all varieties of choice fruit, and well watered. Also, several for exchange. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS small sized house, situated between Lexington-av. and Seventh-av. and 22d and 38th sts.; possession to be had before 1st Sept. Apply at the office of JONES & SON, corner Broadway and 43d-st.

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 25th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

WANTED—A SMALL 25 FEET FRONT UNFURNISHED high stoop house, built in modern style, and situated within a block of 5th-av., and above 28th-st. Address W., Box No. 2,650 P. O.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, a first-class well-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 33d and 38th sts. Address No. 22 East 30th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE, 14 HANDS high, is wanted for a lady, to drive in an English (park) phaeton; must be sound, kind, stylish and perfect in all respects, and well broken to single harness. Address VETERINARY SURGEON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, stating age, price, color, and where he can be seen.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No. 52 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great use, demand and necessity in every family, very cheaply made, sure in its operation, and affording extremely large profits. A rare chance. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR LOCATION, near Broadway, neatly fitted up and furnished; long lease, at low rent; doing a large money-making business, and offered very cheap, on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented; if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.

JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,

BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen Bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 177, 56, 428, 259, 485, 67, 367, 298, 555, 490, 480, 561, 358 and 129 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time interest will cease.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER. }

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)........$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863........778,772 23
LIABILITIES........27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 1 PINE-ST., }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a

SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9¼ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF CATHERINE E DOWE, on July 13; also, BANK BOOK of Sarah E. Smith, at the same time. By returning the above books at the Seamen's Savings Bank, corner of Wall and Pearl sts., a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUG. 7, A POCKETBOOK containing a small sum of money and one of Herring's safe keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at HERRING & CO.'S, No. 251 Broadway.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from........$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food........$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class........$90 }
Second-class........50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class........35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin........$126
Second Cabin........88
Steerage........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

AMERICA,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday........Aug. 15
GLASGOW........Saturday........Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday........Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commanders, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 26th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

George W. Sergeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August —, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

S. CROMWELL,
aug4-law10wTu Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING
THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1863,
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,

with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession, including, amongst others, Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. T. J. HERNDON, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., all of whom will appear in

THOMAS TAYLOR'S PLEASING COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾.
ONE WEEK MORE, AND ONLY ONE, OF
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will sell through tickets from New-York to Chicago at a reduction of $6 35, making the fare but $18 in first-class cars! Passengers by this line will save sixty miles' distance, and two hours' time! For through tickets and further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5.50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12.30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4 30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:20 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

MACHINERY.

MILLERS.—STEAM ENGINE ABOUT 45 HORSE power, 3 boilers, 21 chases mills shafting and belting for sale; to be removed within 30 days. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, 53 Prince-st.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTting Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Begin at 8; conclude 10:40.
SIXTY-SECOND! SIXTY-SECOND! NIGHT
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which piece, after being witnessed by
144,000! 144,000! PERSONS!
still continues its
UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER,

inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice,

MR. COLLINS,

The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of

CARRICKFERGUS,

an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Mr. L. R. Shewell as the	Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett	Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier	Regent
Mr. E. Lamb	Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt	Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland	Esop—the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi	Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen	Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell	Zillah

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH.
And
GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10¾ o'clock.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.

Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student......Mr. H. Watkins.

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION

has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the

COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—From Sept. 12, by a young gentleman and his wife, near Wall-st. Ferry in a private family. Address stating terms and accommodations, F, New-York Post-office Box No. 4875.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, suitable for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, PHYsician, two or three apartments on first or second floor, or English basement, the latter preferred, between Bond and 15th sts. and 5th and 2d avs.; a German family and board preferred; unexceptionable references can be given. Send applications, stating residence and terms, under the direction T. H., No. 17 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet; commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 24th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. B., Box No. 2,931 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half-price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information call on J. H. WHITE, No. 112 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD COUNTRY board can be obtained at a farm-house among the hills of Connecticut, within two hours' ride of the City per New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address S. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

SOUTH ORANGE.

This pleasant Summer resort—only 45 minutes by railroad from Jersey City—offers superior accommodations to parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York. This house has all the modern conveniences and fine grounds. Trains leave foot Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, 8:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:20.

C. STRINGER.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.

V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James-park, West End.

CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence, who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.

This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.

The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates.

A NEW-YORKER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Arrival of the Flag-Ship Hartford.

HONORS TO THE ADMIRAL.

HIS LIFE AND SERVICES.

For several days past our citizens have anxiously awaited the coming of one of our naval heroes, whose name is as a household word and whose gallant deeds form part of our country's history. The screw-steamer *Hartford* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from New-Orleans direct, bringing as a passenger Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the honored Chief of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

As the *Hartford* steamed slowly up toward the City, she was met and recognized by numerous craft of various size and nationalities, who, by the dip of the colors, the manning of the yards and the ringing of the bell, testified their respect and admiration for the hero of so many battles, whose fights have been victories, and whose victories have shed a lustre on the annals of the navy. As she passed Long Branch she was met by the new steamship *Golden City*, which, with a gay party on board, was making her trial trip. The steamer at once rounded to, and the passengers assembled upon the deck, where they cheered time and time again their regard for the Admiral, which he courteously acknowledged and reciprocated with a bow. At the Narrows a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the forts there, at Quarantine by H. B. M. ship *Jason*, on the way up from Fort Wood and Fort Columbus, from the Spanish and French frigates and the United States ship *Sabine*.

The Admiral is in excellent health, and has enjoyed the trip home exceedingly.

The *Hartford*, which has recently been his flagship, is a screw propeller of the same class as the *Richmond*, which we have but recently described at length in the TIMES. She is 1,990 tons burden, of the second rate, and carries 28 guns. She left Philadelphia in February, 1862, and has been in commission ever since. She went direct to Key West and Ship Island, and has taken valiant part in the battles at Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Chalmette, Vicksburgh, (passed down;) Grand Gulf, (passed up;) Grand Gulf, (passed down;) New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, (passed up;) ram *Arkansas*, Port Hudson, Warrenton, four times; Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville. She was struck in the hull, masts, spars and rigging 240 times by round shot and shell, and innumerable times by Minié and rifle balls. She must go into dry dock for repairs.

Her officers are as follows:

Rear-Admiral—DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

STAFF.

Fleet Surgeon—J. M. Foltz.
Flag Lieutenant—John C. Watson.
Admiral's Secretary—Ed. C. Gabaudau.
Admiral's Clerk—Theodore W. Davis.

OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

Commodore—JAMES L. PALMER.
Lieutenant-Commander—Lewis W. Kimberly.
Lieutenant—H. B. Tyson.
Surgeon—W. M. King.
Assistant Surgeon—Jas. Hugg.
Paymaster—W. T. Meredith.
Captain of Marines—John L. Broome.
First Lieutenant—John H. Higbee.
Ensigns—J. H. Reed, J. J. Reed, Charles D. Jones, D. D. Whimple, E. C. Hazeltine.
Chief Engineer—James B. Kimball.
Second Assistant Engineers—E. B. Latch, F. W. Wilson.
Third Assistant Engineers—J. DeGraaf, C. M. Burchard, Albert K. Fulton, H. H. Pilkington.
Boatswain—James Walker.
Gunner—John L. Staples.
Carpenter—O. T. Stinson.
Sailmaker—John O. Holbrook.
Captain's Clerk—N. Thomas.
Paymaster's Clerk— —— Sands.

PASSENGERS.

Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, Lieut. L. F. BROWN, Commodore's Secretaries A. VANDEN, —— HEUVEL.

THE NAVAL HERO OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Rear-Admiral DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT is now a veteran officer. He was born about sixty years since in East Tennessee, twelve miles from Knoxville. His father at that time was in the service of the United States as a Major in a cavalry regiment, and was an intimate and honored friend of Gen. JACKSON, who throughout his life lost no opportunity of showing the high regard he felt for the FARRAGUT family. Young DAVID's early years were passed among the thrilling and dangerous scenes of border life. He remembers vividly an encounter that his mother had with the Indians when he could not have been more than five years of age. Seeing a number of the savages approaching the house, she required the children to hide themselves in the loft of a barn, while she and her servants secured the house in such a manner that the assailants could not enter without breaking open the doors or setting the house in flames. They threatened to do both, but Mrs. FARRAGUT, with great determination, refused to admit them, and, in order to gain time, parleyed with them through a partially barricaded door, which, however, was not so tightly closed as to prevent the entrance of a tomahawk that came very nearly taking off the heroic woman's head. Fortunately at this critical moment the hoofs of Major FARRAGUT's squadron of horse were heard upon the road, and the Indians scampered off, but being pursued, were overtaken and almost annihilated. From that time the family were no more troubled by the red-skins.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, Major FARRAGUT was called to the command of a gunboat at New-Orleans, and thither he removed with his family. DAVID was now about eight years of age, and his only brother having received an appointment as Midshipman in the navy, he also became emulous of similar preferment. He did not wait long before his ambition was gratified. Commodore DAVID D. PORTER (the father of the gallant Commander of our Mississippi squadron) saw the youth, and reading a brilliant future in his looks, secured for him the position he desired, and took him on board his own ship, the world-famed *Essex*. In the memorable engagement off Valparaiso, between that ship and the two British sloops *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, when our young hero was scarcely more than eleven years of age, he narrowly escaped with his life, and throughout the action he distinguished himself very highly. He was ordered by the Commodore, while the contest was at its height, to go below and bring up some friction-tubes that were needed for the guns. While descending the ward-room ladder, the captain of the gun, directly opposite, was struck full upon the face by an 18-pounder shot. He fell back against FARRAGUT, and they both tumbled down the hatchway. The man was a stout, heavy fellow, and it was fortunate for the young Midshipman that his full weight did not fall upon him as they reached the deck. As it was, the lad was severely stunned, and recovering, as if awakening from a dream, he ran upon deck. Commodore PORTER seeing him covered with blood, inquired: "Are you wounded?" "I believe not," was the reply. "Then, where are the tubes?" asked the Commodore. The words brought him to his senses, and he immediately went below and got them. When at last it was determined to surrender the brave little brig, the Commodore sent FARRAGUT to throw overboard the signal book, in order that the enemy should not come into possession of our code, it being reported that the signal-master could not be found. After a protracted search, the lad discovered the book upon the sill of one of the ports, and at once threw it overboard. A few minutes afterwards the recusant signal-master appeared and excused himself for being absent from his post, by stating that he had been over the side to extricate the book from the wreck, where it had lodged; but the falsehood cost him dearly.

During all this time young FARRAGUT bore himself like a man, never shedding a tear until he saw the American colors hauled down, and *then* he sobbed like a child. From this heavy grief he was soon aroused, however, by hearing an English Middy exultingly shout to his men: "Prize-oh, boys! here's a fine grunter, by Jove." He knew the young reefer alluded to a young porker that had been petted by himself and all the sailors, and had helped to beguile away many a weary hour; therefore, he energetically laid claim to the animal. "But," said the Englishman, "you're a prisoner and your pig, too!" "We always respect private property," said FARRAGUT, and he seized the squealing bone of contention, asserting that he should retain possession until compelled to yield to superior force. Here was sport for the older officers, who called out, "Go it, little Yankee; and if you can thrash 'Shorty,' (a *soubriquet* for English Middies,) you shall have your pig!" "Agreed," said FARRAGUT, and the lads went at it in pugilistic style. "Shorty" soon failed to come to time, and the victor walked off with the pig under his arm. He afterward remarked, that he felt, in mastering the young Englishman, that he had wiped out the disgrace of being captured.

It was necessary on one occasion, when FARRAGUT was but 13 years of age, to appoint him master of the *Barclay*, one of the many English vessels that had fallen prizes to the *Essex*. He was ordered to navigate her from Guayaquil Bay to Valparaiso, convoyed by the *Essex, Jr.*, another prize. This arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to Capt. RANDALL, the former commander of the *Barclay*, who was chagrined at being under the orders of a mere boy, and he swore that he would not follow the *Essex, Jr.*, into port. In opposition to RANDALL's threat that he would "shoot the first man who touched a brace," young FARRAGUT ordered the men to fill away the topsail. As soon as he got up with the *Essex, Jr.*, he reported RANDALL's conduct. The latter excused himself by saying that he only intended to frighten the boy, upon which FARRAGUT asked his commanding officer to inquire of RANDALL if he had succeeded. To show that he was not at all intimidated, he offered to go back and proceed with him to Valparaiso, it being clearly understood that he was to be the Prize-Master, and Capt. RANDALL only an adviser in navigation, in case the *Barclay* should be separated from the fleet. So he returned to the vessel a Prize-Master, and Capt. RANDALL did not attempt to bully him again during the voyage.

When he returned to the United States, Commodore PORTER placed him at Chester, Penn., under the tuition of one of BONAPARTE's Swiss Guards, who taught, beside other things, military tactics and all sorts of athletic sports. While at this school, the remnant of the *Essex's* crew passed through Chester, on their way to protect Washington, and FARRAGUT was sorely disappointed because Commodore PORTER refused him permission to go with them, telling him that he was entirely too young for land fighting.

He was soon exchanged, and after several additional years of adventurous life, in the year 1820 we find him still a Midshipman on board the *Franklin*—a seventy-four-gun line-of-battle-ship—and on the 1st of January, 1821, he is recorded as having been off duty in the City of New-York. During this year he passed his examination in this City, and being 21 years of age, was recommended for promotion. He was then ordered on the West India station; but it was not until the 13th of January, 1825, that he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and in that capacity was still employed on the same station. He was next transferred to the *Brandywine*—a forty-four-gun frigate—and reported on that vessel on the 1st of January, 1826. On the same day of the following year he is recorded as having been, during the latter part of the previous year, ordered to the receiving ship at Norfolk, Virginia, which position he held until late in 1828. He was then ordered to the sloop *Vandalia*, an eighteen gun vessel-of-war, which joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil. On this station he remained about two years, when he again returned to Norfolk. He appears to have been retained on the receiving ship at the Norfolk Navy-yard during the remainder of 1830, through the years 1831 and 1832, and some portion of 1833, for his name is recorded as still being at Norfolk on the first day of January in that year. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, on which he held the position of executive officer at the commencement of 1834. This vessel was then stationed on the coast of Brazil. On his return to this country, about the end of that year, he was allowed a brief interval of rest, as he is recorded absent on leave at the commencement of 1835. During the years of 1836 and 1837 he was entirely off duty, awaiting orders. He was next ordered on the West India station, but did not remain there long, for the commencement of the year 1840 again finds him awaiting orders. He is next recorded on the 1st of January, 1841, in ordinary at Norfolk, Va. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned a Commander in the navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, a sixteen gun vessel. In her he again sailed to the coast of Brazil, and joined that squadron. He remained on the station for about twelve months, when he was again allowed absence on leave. He is thus recorded on the navy roll on the 1st of January, 1843. At this time his name stood No. 56 on the list of Commanders. During that and the next year he was out of active service again and waiting orders; but in consequence of deaths and dismissals he had risen nine on the roll, his name standing, on the 1st of January, 1845, No. 47 on the list. He was next again ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, where he remained until after the 1st of January, 1847. During that year he was ordered to join and take command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, a 20-gun vessel, then stationed on the Home Squadron. On the roll of the navy officers, made up by the Navy Department to the end of 1847, he is still reported in command of the vessel, and his grade of lineal rank stands at No. 42 on the list of Commanders. On his return home he was again ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, where he held command second to Commodore SLOAT. This position he filled during the remainder of 1848, and during the years 1849 and 1850. Jan. 1, 1851, however, finds him again awaiting orders. His name had, however, risen somewhat higher on the roll of navy Commanders; for in 1849 it stood No. 40, in 1850 at No. 36, and Jan. 1, 1851, at No. 30. During that year he was ordered on a different service, as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, being second in command under Commodore SKINNER. This position he held until after the end of the year 1853. He is now considered a very efficient ordnance officer. Again we find his name rising on the list of commanders, Jan. 1, 1852, it being No. 27; Jan. 1, 1853, No. 25, and Jan. 1, 1854, No. 23. Another field was at this time opened to the subject of our sketch by the establishment of a new Navy yard at Mare Island, near San Francisco, California. Commander FARRAGUT, then standing No. 18 on the list, was ordered to the chief command of this post, and became Commandant of the new Navy-yard. That he well filled the position there is every record to testify. On the 1st of January, 1855, he is still recorded as Chief of that yard, and on Sept. 14, of the same year, he was commissioned a Captain of the United States Navy, his name standing No. 38 on the roll of navy Captains of the American service. He held the same position for some years, when he was ordered in 1858 to the command of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, a twenty-five gun vessel, forming a portion of the Home Squadron under Flag-officer MCCLUNEY. He was, however, removed from this command during the month of May, 1860, after being on board of the vessel over twenty months, and the 1st of January, 1861, again found him awaiting orders. His name at this time stood number thirty-seven on the list of Captains of the United States Navy. On the 1st of September he was still awaiting orders; but the desertion of some of his seniors in rank, and the death of others, made him rise six steps on the ladder of promotion, his name then standing number thirty-one. Early in 1862 the expedition against New-Orleans was determined and Capt. FARRAGUT was appointed its Flag-officer. How bravely he led his squadron at the passage of the forts below New-Orleans, and how he pressed onward, overcoming all opposition to his course, until the Crescent City was at his mercy, and how he has since been the hero of a dozen minor yet brilliant victories—to all this the heart of the nation has too recently thrilled with joy to need its detailed recapitulation.

From his childhood Admiral FARRAGUT has been remarkably self-reliant and determined, and although of very amiable disposition, never would consent that others should do for him what he could perform for himself. Industry is a decided trait in his character. When not on active duty he has always been a student, and while in foreign ports never neglected to acquire the language of the people. At one time he spoke the Spanish, French, Italian and Arabic, with great fluency—the latter language he acquired when he was eighteen years of age, during a residence of nine months in Tunis. In connection with his Arabic the following anecdote is related: On approaching some islands in the Mediterranean, the Captain of the ship remarked on deck that he did not know how they were to converse with the people, as they had no interpreter. At that moment a boat came alongside with some of the natives, and an officer replied, "Captain, we have an officer on board who seems to speak all languages intuitively; he is doubtless in league with the 'old boy,' but suppose you send for him, and see if he cannot communicate with these people." So Lieut. FARRAGUT was called for, and told in a peculiar manner that he must show if what he was accused of was true. He looked into the boat, and seeing an old Arabian woman, immediately commenced conversing, and transacted for the ship all the trading. Imagine the surprise of all on board, as FARRAGUT did not tell them that it was Arabic he was speaking, and so he kept up the joke for some time, amused to hear them often repeat "that he was indebted to the devil for such a gift."

Of the rest of his services, every act has been consistent with the early promise he gave of a life of usefulness to his country. Whatsoever situation he has filled, be it as Captain of a ship, Ordnance Officer, or Commander of a Navy-yard, he has always received the commendation of his Government, a record of which he can show.

It can well be imagined how such a life as his, so early devoted to his country, would unfit him to join with those who desire its ruin. His Southern friends offered great inducements to him to desert the old flag, but, with a fidelity which never faltered, he turned his back upon his tempters, and left Norfolk, Va., where he had resided for many years, in time to save himself from being imprisoned for his loyal sentiments, which he never failed to pronounce in the most public manner. He owned property there, which he had hoped would be inherited by his only son, but this did not prevent his course; he willingly sacrificed all without a murmur, knowing from experience that it would be confiscated. His standing in Norfolk just before the rebellion broke out, will be understood by quoting, verbatim, from the Norfolk *Herald* of July 8, 1861:

> "Capt. WM. J. WALKER, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in a recent letter written to vindicate himself from some calumnious assertions, takes occasion to refer to the former Commander of the *Brooklyn*, Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, in handsome terms, characterizing him as his estimable predecessor in command—than whom our own, or any other service, can produce a purer, better, or more gallant officer, or nobler man. This deserved tribute from a brother officer will find a responsive echo in every heart in this community where Capt. F. is so well known and so warmly esteemed."

On the 18th of April he left Norfolk, just the night before the Navy-yard was burned, and no better proof of his loyalty can be given than the fact of the premeditated attack upon the Navy-yard at Norfolk being kept a secret from him. The morning before leaving Norfolk he was expressing very decidedly his opposition to the course of the Southern people, when he was told by some of the leading men and naval officers, residents of the place, that he could not remain there with such sentiments. "Then I will go where I can live with just such sentiments," was his reply, and he accordingly went home and notified his family that they must get ready to leave for New-York in a few hours. He arrived in Baltimore to learn that the track had been torn up the day before, and had great difficulty in getting a passage for himself and family in a canal-boat. This was accomplished, however, after a few hours' delay, and they managed to arrive safely at New-York. He immediately sought a cottage at Hastings upon the Hudson, in which to place his family, removed from the excitement of the times, so that he could be assured of their safety when he was called upon to go forth and battle for his country. With that same freshness of feeling and devotion that he possessed when a Midshipman on board the *Essex* he obeyed the call. Had Admiral FARRAGUT remained in Norfolk *one* day longer, he would have been imprisoned, as was the fate of one Union officer, to whose disgrace be it said, that after remaining a few hours in prison, he yielded to the Southern coersionists and joined their navy. The Admiral says he does not deserve so much credit for his prompt action in this matter, as, having had so much experience in the revolutionary countries of South America, he was well posted as to what might be expected from revolutionary times.

Perhaps in this sketch some reference should have been made to Admiral FARRAGUT's interesting cruise in the Carribean Sea, after pirates, in the years 1821-2-3 and 4.

The Admiral is by marriage connected with one of the oldest and most influential families in Norfolk, the members of which, with few exceptions, are either active in aiding, or in sympathy with the rebel cause; and when we reflect that he, Southern born, married in the South, and living there all his life—having but few Northern associations, and nearly all his property being at Norfolk—when we reflect that he has proved faithful, resisting all the influences that must have been brought against him, we are constrained to admit that his patriotism can only find a parallel in the early history of our country, and in the ancient history of Rome.

The Admiral has always expressed the view that when a boy is placed in either the army or navy, his services belong to the country, and that no ties of State or family should interfere with his duty to the Government.

Trial Trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is fast building up a large and powerful fleet of first-class steamers, the last one of which is the new and splendid steamer *Golden City*. The model of the *Golden City* is similar in most respects to that of the *Constitution* of the same line, the particulars of which were recently given in the TIMES. The only material difference being that the *Golden City* has eighteen inches less depth of hold, and has more fullness of lines. She measures 360 feet over all, and 45 feet breadth of beam. Her cylinders are 105 inches in diameter, and her engine has 12 feet stroke. She is very thoroughly ventilated, and can accommodate with comfort and safety, at least 2,000 passengers.

The Directors of the Company invited a number of their friends to go upon the trial-trip of the steamer, which took place yesterday. At 10½ A. M. the beautiful vessel glided quietly from her moorings at the foot of Canal-street, and steamed gaily down the river, on through the Bay and out toward the wider sphere on which she is so soon to enter. The day was superb, the breeze delicious, the water as smooth as glass and the ship's deck like the solid rock. Nothing occurred to mar the day's enjoyment, and while the engine worked to a charm, and the clean-cut model cleaved the wave at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, the band discoursed well-selected and beautiful airs.

Capt. ELDRIDGE took good care of his ship and his guests. To the former he gave plenty of steam; to the latter a charming excursion and an elegant dinner.

As the steamer passed Long Branch, where she was saluted by the ladies on the beach, she met the screw propeller *Hartford*, the flag-ship of the gallant FARRAGUT, for whose coming they had kept a bright look out. Instantly the *Golden City* was rounded to, while the guests and crew gave the old Admiral cheer upon cheer. The crew of the *Hartford* at once manned the rigging, and responded with three rousing sailor cheers.

The steamer then headed for the City, and, as she passed Fort Lafayette, was saluted by a compliment of thirteen guns from the fort battery, it being supposed that the Admiral was on board.

The trip was over by 5 o'clock. The affair was a success. The ship, which was only coppered on Saturday last, glided through the water like a swan, and obeyed her rudder like a boat. The engines worked to perfection, and nothing will interfere with her intended departure for the Golden Land on next Thursday.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on Union Course.

The trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between *Gen. McClellan* and *Lady Sheehan*, took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Course, and was won by the *General* in three straight heats. The *General* went to wagon, and the *Lady* in harness; and although the time was remarkably fast, the inequality in the positions of the horses did not make it as interesting a race as many in which slower time is made.

The *General* was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF with his usual skill, and the *Lady* by her owner, who did not make the most of her powers; she exhibited great speed, but is a bad breaker. In the first heat before reaching the quarter pole, and again before reaching the half mile, and in the second and third heats, just after she started, she broke so badly that she was nearly a distance behind before she got steadied, and HIRAM won each heat handily.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five.

H. Woodruff, names buckskin g. Gen. McClellan to waggon	1	1	1
W. McBride, names g. m. Lady Sheehan in harness	2	2	

Time, 2:36—2:33—2:34½.

Cricket Matches at Hoboken.

The first of the series of Cricket Matches between the Massachusetts Cricketers and the Cricket Clubs of New-York, was commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock on the New-York Cricket Ground, Hoboken. There are about thirty cricketers and a number of their friends, who arrived from Boston on Sunday morning by the Stonington Line, and who are stopping at the International Hotel. They present a strong array of cricket talent, but unfortunately met with a severe loss by one of their best players being drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat about a fortnight since.

The match yesterday was between the second eleven of the Boston Cricket Club and the second eleven of the New-York Club.

The Bostonians went in first to the bat, against the fine bowling of SUYDAM & BEACH, excellent wicket-keeping of TYLER, and long-stopping of PARKINS, and pretty sharp fielding all round. Messrs. SHINER, DAVIS and COLLAMORE played remarkably well for their double figures, as did Mr. H. HAIGH for his six, and Mr. SULLIVAN for four; the eight for *etceteras* did credit to the New-Yorkers' fielding, and beat the runs of the other six batsmen. 72 runs was the total.

HALL and PLUMER took the bat for New-York, and were disposed of in the first over by CASHMAN, who bowled remarkably well in the early part of the innings, but did not hold out on account of the hot weather.

The long-stopping of BATES was remarkably fine, but the after-dinner fielding—especially of mid-wicket-on, who failed in running out five men, together with nineteen wides—gave the first innings to the New-Yorkers, their score reaching 80 runs, of which CROSSLEY'S 7, PARKINS' 13 and BEACH'S 21 were obtained by good cricket.

The following is the score:

BOSTON CLUB—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.
Reid, b. Suydam	1
Shiner, stumped Tyler, b. Beach	22
Cashman, b Suydam	1
Mercer, c. Suydam, b. T. Crossley	0
Sullivan hit wicket, b. Suydam	4
Podmore, c. Hall, b. Suydam	0
Kilner, run out	0
Bates, c. Suydam b. Beach	0
Davis, c. Tyler, b. Robinson	19
Collamore, not out	11
H. Haigh, run out	6
Byes, 3; wides, 4; no ball, 1	8
Total	72

NEW-YORK CLUB—1ST INN'GS.	Runs.
Hall, b. Cashman	0
Plumer, b. Cashman	0
Suydam, l. b. w. b. Cashman	4
T. Crossley, b. Cashman	7
Tyler, b. Sullivan	0
Robinson, b. Cashman	2
Parkins, c. Haigh, b. Cashman	13
Beach, c. Haigh, b. Cashman	21
Clarendon, c. Podmore, b. Cashman	0
Bull, run out	1
Maddock, not out	3
Byes, 3; leg byes, 3; wides, 19; no ball, 4	29
Total	80

The match was intended to be decided by the first innings, but was played out before sunset, and resulted in favor of New-York by six wickets.

Umpire for New-York, Mr. HIGHAM.
Umpire for Boston, Mr. BLANCHARD.

BOSTON CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

This great Cricket match will commence at 10 o'clock this morning, on the inclosed Cricket Ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. It is in a delightful location, adjoining Mr. STEVENS' mansion and grounds, and is a favorite resort for gentlemen with ladies to witness a cricket match.

(Advertisement.)

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon rises.. 2 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 34 | Gov. Island.. 6 23 | Hell Gate.. 7 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Bark Henrietta Steinroth, (Pruss.,) Stinroth, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Wm. Jones, Jones, Portsmouth, Dewey & Collins; Massachusetts, Hunt, Belfast, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Counce, Toombs, Salem, H. D. Brookman & Co.; James O'Donohue, Watson, Medway, N. S., T. M. Mayhew; F. Satterly, Conklin, Washington, Jonas Smith; Adela, (Br.,) Waycott, Port-au-Prince, Jed Frye & Co.; Sir Cohen Campbell, (Br.,) Vigus, Montego Bay, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg 25th July via Southampton 26th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 359 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds with foggy weather. Lat. 47 30, lon. 49 10, passed several icebergs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Russia, (Br., of Sligo,) Pyne, Sligo 40 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. July 31, lat. 41 23, lon. 68 08, passed Br. bark Cora Linn, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Bark Porta Cade, Manjain, Vera Cruz 22 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Verein, (Pruss.) Boischke, Swansea 48 ds., with coal Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Abilena, (Br.,) Milton, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McClennan, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McClellan, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Abilene, (Br.,) Nelson, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Burgomaster Petersen, (Meck.,) Premier, Rotterdam 51 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br., of Demarara,) Tilley, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Margareta, Oestmann, Vera Cruz 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Bebee, Cumberland Harbor 19 ds., with sugar to A. R. Webster & Co. The late master died at sea, and was buried at Great Inagua.

Brig Commissary, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Sydney, C. B., with coal to Greene & Currie.

Brig John and Elizabeth, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hubbard, Bordeaux 56 ds., with wine to John Jackson & Co.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, Harrington 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Express, (Br.,) Perry, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Amelia Ann, Clear, Eletheura 8 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Indus, (Br.,) Keiler, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with cotton and turpentine to J. Eneas.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Rondout, with coal for Pembroke.

Schr. Julia and Mary, Ryan, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Palmyra, Lufkin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. B. Stokely, Hillman, Maryland, 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast 6 ds., with shooks to master.

Schr. White Sea, Littlefield, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Canowa, Trewyrgz, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Pilot, Gulliver, Eastport 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with copper ore, for Bergen Point.

Schr. Sopia, Sears, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Brown, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. St. Lucar, Averill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamers America and Empire City.

Ship Catarina N.

Bark R. W. Griffith.

Brigs Milo, Anthon, Alice, Josiah Jex, Alice Maude, Doarte I, Harvest Queen, Henrietta Greene.

Schooners Commerce, Hound, Friend, Good Will, Jas. G. Ramsay, Wm. S. Copes, C. H. Cook and others.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Golden City, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, went down the bay yesterday, on a trial, and returned to the City at an early hour.

The U. S. frigate Vandalia left port this morning in tow for Portsmouth, via Long Island Sound. She will tow through.

The steamer Commodore, ashore at Point Judith, will probably be floated off at next high water.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—The steamship Georgia, ashore at Cape Sable, will be a total wreck; part of the cargo will be saved.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Eliza, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos July 19. Left brig Startled Fawn, from Boston.

Arr. brig Bird of the Wave, from Port-au-Prince July 27. Left brig Aften, for Boston next day. Also, bark Gen. Lamane, for do.

Goethe—Hamb. ship, from Cardiff for Calcutta, July 4, lat. 1 15, lon. 33 50.

Spoken, &c.

Amanda—Hamburg bark, bound W., July 10, off Fire Island.

Union—schr., Nickerson, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. sperm and 20 bbls. black, 4th inst., in lat. 30 52, lon. 78 10.

Hugh ——bark, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, 28th ult., lat. 17 15 S., lon. 35 40 W.

Saldanah—ship, from Liverpool for Australia, with emigrants, 2d ult., lat. 6 08 S., lon. 36.

Oliver—brig, from West Indies for Boston, off Sandy Hook 10th inst.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirugical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists